IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,020.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	8000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	394 or 495		591 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 529		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Birmingham..	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

* The above steamer are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay : Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS
MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
CURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Friday 1st Aug.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka.....	1695	Thurs. 7th Augt	‡ 9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.		Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419	Thursday	7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,,	21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,,	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,,	18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
31st July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug
Marienbad...	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept
Gablonz.....	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Gablonz.....	8000..	....	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	1st Aug,

Taking no Passengers.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	750
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs.	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,,	908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs.	350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
,, London via Trieste ..	,,	429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs	450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
,, London via Trieste ..	,,	529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS; ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarvis, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Austria....	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorized	Rbls.	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samaricand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horaby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY, RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The La Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.
What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ...	,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ...	,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ...	,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.
TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
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WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

OFFICES.— WHEELER'S BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR.

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Telephone No. 1133.

PATRON.—The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, President-in-Council; James McDonald, Esqr., J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate (on leave) Offg. President in Council; Henry Alfred Handley Payne, Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co.)

MEMBERSHIP.—Strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS.—Promotion of the intellectual, Moral, Social and industrial advancement of these communities.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—Employers of Labour, Heads of Public Offices and Private Firms, may rely on us supplying the best class of Employees obtainable. Ladies and Gentlemen, desiring employment, and to better their present prospects should place their names on our registers. All trades represented. Typists, clerks, governesses, tutors, etc., etc.

Office hours 11-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

For further particulars apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

S. S. "CITY OF SPARTA,"

ARRIVED on 30th July, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

I HEREWITH GIVE NOTICE that I have given up the AGENCY of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER Co. and now represent

(THE ADLER TYPEWRITER).

Repairs of any sort of Typewriters are carried out, and Typewriter supplies are stocked as usual.

My address is ORIENTAL BUILDING,
P. O. Box, 136,
C. HUMMEL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, AND LEAD SCRAP, PIECES OF OLD BRASS TUBES, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m, (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th July, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME AT
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30.

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THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE.

Have you seen Mdlle. Elise under sensational shooting act?

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS.

THE
WIZARD OF THE WEST.

Mr. STILLWELL has many more wonderful things this week.

A POEM IN PICTURES

The adaptation of SCOTT'S POEM, "The Lady of the Lake," is a Masterpiece.

KITTO AND KITTO

The Patter Comedian in a double turn.

LAST WEEK OF THE
BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Gala Performance every evening at 6-45 P.M
TWO SHOWS ON SUNDAY,
6-45 and 9 P. M.

THREE NEW DANCES BY
Mlle. ROSHANARA.
In a Revue of Stirring
MUSCOVITE DANCES BY THE
JACKOVLEW TRIO.
Miles. BENZONI and DORIN
in an entertaining ballet
"THE BUTTERFLY AND THE GARDNER."

FILMS:—
"KINGS of the JUNGLE"
A sensational picture-story.
"THE FLOWER OF DEATH"
A true love Story.
"THE TALISMAN"
A spectacular illusion.
"TOO MANY LOVE AFFAIRS"
Comic—very.
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Before the Christian era with interesting views of an excavated city.

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary.

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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

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A DETECTIVE DRAMA FULL OF STARTLING INCIDENTS.
(2,500 Feet—2 Parts).

This film has been released only lately and is an unique production in many respects.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS.

BOBBY AS AN APACHE. (A highly amusing comedy with the famous boy-actor Bobby in the leading role.)

TWEEDULDUM IN LOVE WITH A SINGER. (Comic).

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

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HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 412, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

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Guaranteed best English quality

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FOR SALE.—15-H. P., NAPIER CAR, Colonial Model Chassis, with 7-seated Cunard Limousine Landaulet body, painted dark blue with gold lines, complete with Dynamo and Electric lamps, inside lamps, Speedometer, five wire wheels and tyres, two horns, etc. The car is the property of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and is nearly new. Price Rs. 8,000. Cost over Rs. 12,000. Can be inspected in Bombay at

ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD.,
Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
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*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF
MR.
EDGAR WARWICK

COURT CARDS

and their Joker.

Last opportunity of seeing this unique and brilliant combination

MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Doors open 9-30, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay Fine Art Gallery, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the remaining valuable photographic Cameras, wooden Camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitized films, plates and papers, dishes, priting frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, illustrated postcards of native characters, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MATTING, CARPETS, MATS, BAMBOO CHICKS, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Haroon Jan Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoola Esmail Memon traded as R. Suleman Ismail (and insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the shop at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street, near Tamba Kata, at Pydhonie, the following goods such as China and Japanese mattings, coir matting, English oil carpets, door mats, drawing room carpets, door and verandah chicks, Japanese slippers, rugs and other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of by the next day.

Goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards, hat and umbrella stands, single and double almirás, chest of drawers, dressing, washhand and writing tables, wall mirror brackets, show cases, glass door, book cases, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, glass partition screens, phonographs and iron safes, etc., etc.

1 lot platedware such as cruets, jam and jelly pots, butter pots, cheese stands, biscuit boxes, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Rajkotwala of Bhendi Bazar.

9 rolls of rubber carriage tyre.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1913.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
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Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly...	„ 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette.'

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Euryalus, 2 308 tons, Captain R P Williams, R N R, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Moulmein 20th June via Rangoon and Colombo with a general cargo and timber.

The B I S N Co's steamer Quilon, 4,911 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Sourabaya, 1st June via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3,498 tons, Captain N McNeil, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead 7th July with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

The steamer Esturia, 1,280 tons, Captain L Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 18th July, with a cargo of bulk oil.

The steamer Kirkfield, 3,059 tons, Captain W J Dermody, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 3354 tons, Captain J Learey, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Homayien, 2154 tons, Captain J H Murd, sailed yesterday for Jeddah etc with a general cargo and 809 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain F S Moth, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Burgora, 1,908 tons, Captain F R Commack, will sail to-day for Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H F Mianett, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S S N Co's steamer Austria, 4,870 tons, Captain M D Cosulich, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste 10th July, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 45 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, July 29th 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

CAMPAL LIGHT-HOUSE.

The following notice to sailors has been received from the Port Officer in Goa :—

The signal of Campal light-house, which, together with the Mabin light-house, indicates the entrance of the Mandavi river, has been lowered down on account of stormy tides threatening its ruin.

On August 15 a lantern of red light will be fixed on a wooden pole between the columns white painted existing in the Avenida de Republica where that signal was, according to instructions given in the advertisement, dated August 23, 1912, and May 15. This light will be kept until a new permanent signal is placed, whose details will be hereafter indicated.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Heuley ... ..R I M
R I M S Haraingo...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 30.

Aracon .....3543 McAllister...W & A G & Co
Austria .....4870 Cosulich.....A L S N Co
Astoria .... 2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Barbarigo .....2821 Gallia ...Venice S N Co
Bahrein .....1403 Grant.....Arab Strs Co
Begum..... 2942 Dooley.....T M & Co
City of Sparta... ..3498 McNeil.....K N & Co
Culna .....3963 Farquharson ..M M and Co
Cuyahoga.....2129 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Davanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...12-8...P & O Co
Esturia.....1280 Jones .....
Euryalus .....2308 Williams.....M M and Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseinee... 994 Fanning ....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes .....T M & Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah... T M and Co
Karonga .....2032 Paterson .... W and A G and Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Nyanza ..2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Oolobaria..... 3447 Raddock.....M M & Co
Quilca .....4941 Cole.....M M & Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullan .....P and O Co
Scharafels ..2533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Saaed..... ..157 Bonsfield .....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Sahara.....2.61 Park.....J Finlay and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JULY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Des. Date.	Agents.
B City of Birmingham	...4033	..Karachi	..1-8	Haughton... K N & Co
C & R Dilo	3127	Williams ..	Hull...31-7	J F and Co
D & E Neunfels	...3541	Freiehs	Karachi.....	W and A G and Co
F Chantala	3103	McDiarmed..	M M & Co	
G Firoozi	2961	Primrose	T M & Co	
K City of Bristol	4345	Henderson ...	K'chi 31-7...	K N & Co
M Markgraf	2325	Tantzen	A S & Co	
N Ischia	2431	Belsito	Genoa .. R Line & Co	
P Clan Sinclair	..3291	Smith ...	Antwerp ..3-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos	1940	Davies...	Karachi 31-7...	B and A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Imani	2979	Penberthy	.....	K N & Co
2 Castalia	4087	Mitchell ...	Liverpool... 6-8...	W and A G and Co
3 City of Bombay	3353	Scarry ..	Liverpool 31-7	..... K N & Co
4 Hidalgo	2760	Horbord...	Hull ...5-8...	J F & Co
5 Gisela	2542	Gopcevich	...A L S N Co	
6 Kamakura Maru	...3798	Hori...	N Y Kaisha	
7 Rinaldo	2792	Chilton ...	J F and Co	
8 Cleopatra	...2129	Fronovich ..	A L S N Co	
9 Schilduurm	...3187	Klappenburg ...	Karachi 1-8 ..	W & A G & Co
12 13 Persia	...4154	Bradshaw ...	P and O Co	
14 Linga	950	Butler	M M and Co	
16 Barjora	1908	Commack...	M M and Co	

H W P D

Ponani	552	Valaji	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera.....	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Budrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ld

H W V D

Kola	510	Minnett	M M & Co

ARRIVALS

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
29	Austria	Cosulich ...	Trieste, July 19
	Quilca	Cole	Sourabaya, J 1
	Euryalus	Williams ...	Moulmein, J 20
20	City of Sparta	Mcneil....	Birkenhead, J 7
	Esturia	Jones	Rangoon, J 18

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels	Commanders.	From
30	Arcalia	Baracham	Shanghai
	Nera	Loesence ..	Marseilles
	Singa	Morison ..	Rangoon
	Baron Balfour	Symonds...	Philadelphia
	Sutherland ..	Longstaff...	Calcutta
	Sofala	Moth	Karachi
	Kirkfield	Dermody ..	Karachi
	Homayun ...	Murd	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Bombay, Leary for Liverpool etc.
" Kola, Minnett for Persian Gulf.
" Barjora, Commack for Basreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Salsette, for Aden.
" City of Sparta, for Liverpool etc.
" Karonga, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Castalia s—20 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 5 bales wool, V Oomersee ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons ; 2,601 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

City of Bombay s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros,

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Burmingham s—128 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.
Castalia s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—1,980 cwts mussoor, 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castalia s—107 cwts mendee powder M Shadakalli.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—30 bundles mooz mats, D J Bhamgara.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—2,001 cwts castorseeds, J M Bilimoria and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—500 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—682 bales cotton, all for Bros.
Chantala s.—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 150 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nenenfels s.—20 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Scharzfels s.—1,001 cwts myrabolams, J M Bilimoria and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s.—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Gisela s.—2 bales buffalo hides, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s.—50 cwts gum olibanum, N Fatehally and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ischia s.—9 cwts ganja, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru s.—695 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakura Maru s.—300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s.—1,000 cwts cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Begum s.—200 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 0.

Steamer s.s. Begum from Calcutta via Coast Agent.—T Morisson and Co, 59 coils manila rope 3,639 bundles 123 jottas cocoa yarn and rope, 25 bags gum, 14,131 bags cocoanuts, 1 drum methylated spirits, 15 bundles mats, 207 casks cocoanut oil, 130 casks groundnut oil 24 casks hoodi oil, 104 robbin 2 bags copra, 17 bags crotten seeds, 433 ginger, 721 bags pepper, 71 bales paper, 1,375 bales cotton, 2 cases cotton goods, 26 bales cotton waste, 186 kegs 44 drums 10 boxes paints and colours 509 chests 28 hfehents tea, 344 bags garnet sands, 58 jottas sandalwoods.

Steamer s. s. Nera from Noumea Agents.—M Maritimes 6 bales gunnies, 5 pkgs copper 300 cases apples, 7 cases biscuits, 14 bags cotton seed, 249 cases tea.

Steamer s. s. Euryalus from Moulmein Agents.—M. M. and Co., 333 pieces planks, 11,681 pieces 456 bundles scantlings, 34 pieces posts, 12 bundles boards, 1,490 pieces squares, 2,721 bundles 103 pieces battam, 3 cases cigars.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	31	m 9	59	27	2
	Aug.	9	22 a	25	1
Fri	1	m 10	44	28	4
		10	21 a	26	2
Sat	2	m 11	26	29	5
		11	14 a	27	1
Sun	3	m 0	6 a	29	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	31	m 2	44	16	6
	Aug.	3	59 a	20	6
Fri	1	m 3	37	15	6
		4	46 a	19	6
Sat	2	m 4	26	14	11
		5	29 a	18	4
Sun	3	m 5	13	14	6
		6	10 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
30 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m. do	7h. 15m
31 (Thursday)	do 6h. 15m. do	7h. 15m
Aug.		
1 (Friday)	do 6h. 15m. do	7h. 14m
2 (Saturday)	do 6h. 15m do	7h. 13m
3 (Sunday)	do 6h. 16m. do	7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 25·1m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33·0m. a.m. ; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57·0m. a. m. Last Quarter, July 25, 5h. 47·8m. a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEPHANOS.—July 30th to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stephanos of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Mr. Howard Eddie in English on "Orphens and the Psychology of Poetry" at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p. m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A man's anxieties are according to the measure of his aims and projects.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

LECTURE.—Mr. Howard Eddie will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject :—"Orphens, the marshal spirit, and the Psychology of Poetry."

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA —By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R.C. H. Barnard V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. C. V. Mehta was called to the chair. Business of a formal nature was gone through, and the Committee adjourned.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Cleopatra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. on Friday the 1st August.—Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

THE FIRST BENE ISRAEL BARRISTER.—Under the auspices of the Bene Israel Graduates and Undergraduates Association, a large number of the leading Bene Israels met in the hall of the Israelite School at Mazagon on Sunday to entertain Mr. David Solomon Erulkar, B. A. (Camb), and Bar-at-law, on his being the first member of that community to obtain the degree of B. A. at the Cambridge University and to be called to the Bar in England. The president of the Association Mr. Jacob Isaac Aptikar, B. A., LL.B., presided on the occasion, and made a complimentary speech.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION. —The Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission arrived here on Tuesday night by the s.s. "Austria," and was received with great enthusiasm at the Victoria Docks by the Moslem public. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of the "Zamindar," also accompanied the members of the Mission, Messrs. Syed Abdul Wahid, Abdul Lateeff, and Abdulla, and others from Suez. He will deliver a lecture, arranged under the auspices of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association, today at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, Bori Bunder, at 4-30 p.m. on the experiences gained during his recent visit to Constantinople.

THEFT FROM THE MILITARY GUARD-ROOM.

Captain W. D. S. Brownrigg of the Sherwood Foresters has reported to the police of the theft of Rs. 2,920 from a chest in the regimental guard-room at Colaba.

Lieutenant Mills of the E Company placed Rs. 2,999 on Monday morning at 11 a.m. in the chest. He opened the chest again about an hour and a half later and took out Rs. 65 to make certain payments and before closing the chest saw that there was left Rs. 2,934 in the chest. Lieutenant Mills had occasion to open the chest on Tuesday, and found that all the money, except a sum of Rs. 14 lying at the bottom of the chest, had disappeared. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

The subordinate employees of the Chief Constructor's Department, Royal Indian Marine Dock-yard, Bombay, will offer a thanksgiving mass at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra, on Sunday, August 3, at 10·30 a. m. (S. T.).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

STORM OF INTENSITY IN THE BAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The disturbance at the head of the Bay has developed into a storm of considerable intensity which will probably commence to move westwards to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces, Malabar, and on the north Madras coast, fairly general in Upper Burma, and local in Assam, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Sind, the west of the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in south Rajputana and south Hyderabad.

Rangoon reports four inches ; Tavoy, Moulmein, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, three; Bassein, Toungoo and Bhamo, two ; Myitkyina, four ; Tezpur, three, Dhubri, one-and-a-half, Cox's Bazar, four ; Slipper Island, one-and-a-half; Burdwan and Berhampore, one ; False Point, four ; Ranchi and Hazaribagh, one ; Gaya and Naya Dumka, one-and-a-half ; Murree, four; Gulmarg, half ; Karachi, Mount Abu and Rajkot, one ; Pendra and Raipur, one-and-a-half; Hanumkonda, half; Mercara and Calicut, three; Mangalore, two; and Madras, Masulipatam and Cocanada, half.

Forecast :—An increase of rainfall in Bihar and Orissa and an extension westwards.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

A small storm was brewing yesterday near the Bengal coast. This morning the centre of the storm was about fifty miles south of Moreiganj. This storm was also expected to pass near Calcutta. It was again a steamy and cloudy day yesterday in Calcutta, high winds blowing since last night, and heavy rain is expected after the storm has passed inland.

AT SEA.

The City Line steamer "City of Sparta," Captain N. McNeil, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, reports having experienced fresh to strong monsoon. The steamer "Euryalees," Captain R. P. Williams, R. N R., which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Moulmein, met with moderate monsoon and heavy westerly swell.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St George Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	67·57	67·40	64·51
Wednesday, 30th July	0·02	0·03	0·04
Total.....	67·59	67·43	64·55

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.			
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.		From 1st June to date.	
		In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
72	70	3	70	137	59

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 30.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Gumballa Hill.	0 5	55 54	22·8	36·5

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 30th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 3	68 60

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Peshire	91·8	87·0	...	0·00
do. (29th)	93·3	87·8	...	0·05
Jask	101·3	85·8	...	0·01
Muskat (29th)	105·8	82·1	...	0·17
Multan	106·8	85·0	...	2·52
Rawalpindi	98·9	79·1	...	9·87
Lahore	99·9	84·2	...	7·11
Sirsa	94·8	83·0	...	5·44
Ambala	94·5	80·9	...	11·14
Delhi	96·0	83·8	...	10·83
Agra	98·0	82·0	...	11·73
Mainpuri	99·3	83·1	...	9·85
Jhansi	96·6	79·5	...	16·20
Cawnpore	98·6	84·0	...	13·0
Allahabad	95·6	82·5	...	16·8
Jacobabad	103·1	86·8	...	1·16
Karachi	81·0	75·5	1·10	4·02
Ajmer	87·6	75·7	...	8·59
Jaipur	93·2	77·1	...	9·60
Kotah	92·1	78·1	...	12·5
Bhuj	80·5	71·0	0·43	8·46
Dwarka	82·3	79·7	0·2	8·84
Veraval	86·1	71·3	0·88	5·67
Rajkot	91·0	76·8	0·08	9·71
Bhavnagar Para.	84·4	19·6	0·01	25·12
Surat	87·1	74·7	0·20	16·20
Ahmedabad	88·2	74·1	0·29	11·23
Deesa	83·9	71·0	...	12·58
Neemuch	83·6	70·1	0·15	15·2
Indore	87·3	76·3	...	23·47
Jubbulpore	85·3	72·6	...	29·93
Saugor	86·6	72·4	0·04	21·13
Hoshangabad	88·2	74·1	...	18·9
Khandwa	90·7	72·5	...	14·0
Akola	86·8	72·3	...	15·77
Amraoti	88·6	75·3	0·11	22·61
Nagpur	90·0	77·5	0·06	23·34
Chanda	85·7	73·6	1·20	22·81
Raipur	85·4	75·8	0·07	43·13
BOMBAY	86·3	79·4	0·02	62·73
Ratnagiri	86·5	78·7	0·03	61·09
Mormugao	84·2	78·0	0·07	70·7
Karwar	89·4	74·6	...	9·31
Malegaon	86·1	75·5	...	8·34
Ahmednagar	88·5	71·8	0·03	11·53
Poona	84·3	71·1	...	8·94
Sholapur	86·7	72·3	...	5·31
Bijapur	75·3	76·5	0·30	23·87
Belgaum	83·9	70·7	...	11·70
Aurangabad	89·4	74·2	...	14·73
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·3	73·2	0·08	10·30
Hyderabad	83·3	73·8	2·31	75·47
Mangalore	78·8	74·6	3·69	64·59
Calicut	79·9	74·2	0·95	50·46
Cochin	85·0	78·5	...	12·55
Colombo	94·8	76·7	0·43	10·54
Masulipatam	91·0	76·8	...	3·72
Bellary	97·0	76·5	...	6·83
Cuddapah	103·0	78·0	0·66	5·84
Madras	82·0	68·3	0·01	6·37
Bangalore	83·9	71·3	...	2·41
Coimbatore	96·0	69·3	...	2·70
Trichinopoly	94·7	69·7	...	3·25
Negapatam				

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and in defect at Delhi. Minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess, more especially during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in lower Sind; Karachi has had 1·10". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local rain in west Central India; Bhuj has had 0·43", Rajkot 0·88" Veraval 0·13", Ahmedabad 0·20", Deesa 0·29" and Indore 0·15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in north Gujarat. Temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0·11" and Raipur 1·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·30" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, north Gujarat and lower Sind, fairly general in Kathiawar, the south-east Central Provinces, and local in west Central India and the south Bombay Deccan. Precipitation has been insignificant in the Konkan. Rainfall has appeared on the north Madras Coast, where it has been nearly general. Weather has become settled in Kathiawar and lower Sind. The fairly heavy rain at Rajpur is probable associated with the disturbance which was reported to have formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar; fairly general rain in the east Central Provinces; local rain in the Konkan and on the north Madras Coast; some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in the south United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 30th July, 1913, was 29·875 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" AUG. 1

The P. and O. Company's s s "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 18th inst., left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a. m. tomorrow, bringing the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY

Daniel Mr J
Knox Capt A W
Joyce Lt P
Lloyd Mr G V
Tarachand Mr M C
Preece Mr E
Preece Mr C S
Preece Mrs E
Preece Miss J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY

Young Lt Col H D
Abbott Mr J
Reynolds Mr J
Reynolds Mrs
Hycough Capt W G
Marjoribanks Mr G E
Higgins Mr P C
Gritho Lt E H W
Charter Capt A G
Watson Mr A
Steel Capt C E
Steel Mrs
Barton Mr N
Bennett Rev N
Bennett Mrs
Jannaway Mr J H
Radcliffe Capt A D
Klopp Mr C E H
Phillips Capt T M
Tyndall Mr W W
Young Mr G
Taylor Capt J
Hyde Mr H E
Simson Mrs
McGillivray Capt W S
Danger Mr A J
Evans Mr A G
Andrews Mr W
Book Mr C F
Murtimer Mr A L
Moller Mr
Law Mr J
Pride Mr A
Windram Mr R
Noserwanj Mr N
Durant Rev Con H
Ball Mr C V

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY

Gall Mr R L B
Lowe Capt S J
Patro Mr A P
Allan Mr G L
Meek Dr D
Vakil Mr F

LONDON TO KARACHI

Cook Lt Col H K

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI

Lenaham Mr R B

BRINDISI TO KARACHI

Thomailles Mr G

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

For Judgment.

815-12—Unwala, Jasraj Foraji vs Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Matubhai.

For hearing to exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

223-06—Payne, the Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassan and others, Bhaishanker.

Long Causes.

897-12—Maneklal and Tyabji, Ladoba B. B Amrey vs Sadanand Jagannath and others Shamrao M and H.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1303-12—Mulla and M Piran Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd ; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Karayai vs Ebji Umerrey Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-02—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.

301-12—Patell and Eze. Roque Eetevao Pereira alias Bock Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.

302-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Eetevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.

312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Co.

441-09—Lirtle and Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tchelram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvabai. Tyabji D and C.

939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others. vacha and Co. Payne and Co.

486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoolally and others. Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and final Disposal

Long Cause.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co. Hari Bhau Lapru vs Motabhai Dinshah Damkhanawalla. Pestonji R K and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

212-12—Matubhai, Champsey Purbat vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little

Long Causes.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G. The Laxmi. das Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros. vs Popatlal Narandas Janwalla and another Jamshedji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamshedji R and D.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saleh Haji Pochoddin Dharu vs Vazir Begam widow and others. Crawford B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhabia Saheb Gaekwar. Subnis and G.

434-11—Mulla, S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Shamrao.

1072-11—Mulla and M Shapurji Dadabh

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 29. BOMBAY, July 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	85 1-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	98 1-2	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities	64 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-2	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	27 11-16	-3	
Bar Silver in New York	59 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2		-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3	-3	
do 7 day Market Loans	3 1-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,75,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Fair demand.
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 11,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·54+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 35 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 21	6·15 —02	6·07 unchgd	6·03 +01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
-3 -01	5·98 +01	5 98 unchgd

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6 00 +01	6·01 +01	6·02 +01

New York 11 a.m., July 11·64, Oct. 11·19

New York official Noon call Aug. 11·64 Oct. 11·20.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·64, Oct. 11·26.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
" Receipts at " last year	1,800
" Exports to Great Britain	.....
" Exports to Continent	7,000
Spot Cotton	...12·10 +15

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·63+05

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·22+04

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially on later realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...11 15-16 unchgd
Futures month of Aug.	11·65+05
Futures month of Oct.	11·26+01
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

Liverpool, July 29.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Fair enquiry.

Grey Cloths	Quiet but steady.
Weft American "54"	... 11 9-16
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 13 1-4
Tone—Yarn—Market	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 1-4
Twist "32" W T C	... 10
Twist "32" B	... 10 7-16
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 12 6
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 1-4
Twist "36" B	... 10 11-16
Twist "42"	... 12 3-8
Twist American "60"	... 16 1 2
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 21 1-2
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2	
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heating	7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	... 3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 2 2 3-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500	... 12 5 1-2 Ex-Warehouse.
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 10 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 10 13-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Liverpool	...5 21-32
Buyers or Sellers	...Sellers.
Months	...July-August.
Water Twist American 30s.	10 pence.
" " " 40s.	11 1-3
Mule " " 40s.	11
" " " 50s.	12 3-4
" " " 60s.	14 3-4
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 3-8
" " " 50s.	17
" " " 60s.	18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...38—1-4
Do. Months—	...July-August.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi	...37 3-4
Do. Months	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi	Nominal.
Do. Months	do
Do. Name of Ports—	do

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...54 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p c ex ship	...54 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months —	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...49 3-4 un hgd.
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.	—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone—Quieter.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...49 7-8+1-4
Do Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta	...43 6 l.
Do. Months	—July-Aug. London—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine	—La Plata 46 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months—	...July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-0-0—0-0-0d.

July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Basir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 5 1-4 unchgd. July-Aug.—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £65 7-8—1 1-2d.
Copper Braziers	... £80 1-2—1 2
Yellow Metal	... 6 7-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Newby Hall."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)	..12 6 3-4 +3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady with a fair business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...11 9+3-4d.
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmly held but not much doing.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c	...8 11 1-2+1-2d.
Months of Shipments	...Aug.—Sellers.
	9 3+3-4 —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but not much doing.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	... 13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta	...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments	...Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Dull.	
C and F Bombay	.. 11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR:—Unchanged. Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] July 30th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 28th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	35	46,256
G. B. and C. I. Ry.	64	78,063

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July	3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4d. on Demand. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Bills have been offering more freely and have been placed to a fair extent at current rates.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...183 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...200 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-2 for Cash and to-morrow's settlement. A moderate business has been done and prices close a trifle steadier as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 8 6
1st Settlement	... " 96 8 6
2nd "	... " 95 7 0

BULLION.—

Owing to India and China continuing purchases of bar silver the London market yesterday advanced further 1-8 both for ready and forward, the rates quoted being 27 1-2 and 27 11-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 59 5-8. The local market opened at 70 1-8 ex duty for the first settlement and has declined 1-4 during the day, closing as under. A fair business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24 1 3
Australian Gold	...	"	24 0 3
Sovereigns Gold	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	"	69 14 0
1st Settlement	...	"	69 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	69 13 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	"	79 4 0
1st Settlement	...	"	79 4 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	79 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING AND CO:—"Chief buyers were mostly bears to cover. Demand is not sufficient to sustain the market.

MELLOR AND FENTON:—"Partial rains in Texas. Dry weather causing an anxiety elsewhere. Crop prospects are favourable."

WELD AND CO:—" Liverpool market very steady on shorts covering. There is less cotton on offer. Market eased later on renewed general selling and lack of trade buying. Very poor Manchester reports. New York market closed dull but steady without any special feature. Weather in Texas and Oklahoma clear and hot. Elsewhere clear and warm.

The American markets again closed a little steadier yesterday. In any case the decline has been checked, and possibly we may see a small reaction, though a good deal will depend on daily weather reports. The local market opened quiet with prices for new crop Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than our yesterday's closing rates. During the afternoon the market firmed up and at Colaba good Broach advanced to Rs. 275 1-2 owing to covering of previous sales by local speculators and some buying orders from up country. At the close prices are steadier all round for new crop, though some rates quoted are nominal in the absence of actual business.

Ready cotton is irregular but there is rather more enquiry.

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	275 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	275	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	271	"
" " Yeotmal	...	267	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	264	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		258	"
" " Amraoti	...	261	"
" " Khandeish	...	245	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	235	"
Fine " Bengal	...	237-8	"
F. G. Bengal	...	225	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·24 +01	6·15 +01	6 08 +01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6 01 +01	5·99 +01	5·99 +01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apr.
5·99 +01	6·01 +01	6·02 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

Ready	Rs.	9 6 0 B.T.
September	"	9 3 6 B.T.
May 1914	"	9 13 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 11 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	1 15 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	9 1 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	57 8	6 Dec. Jan.
Yellow Higanghat	65 8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	63 0	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	12 4 0 B.T

CASTORSEED.—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8 3 0 R.T.
Ready	... Rs.	7 13 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 3 6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 10 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670
Bank of India	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

David	...	572 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	591 1-4
Kohinoor	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	3,170
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1,430

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord.	...	192 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre.	...	177 1-2
Bombay S N Ordy	"	245
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1540
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 1-2
Tata Iron and Stl Co Ord.	...	91
Treacher and Co	...	495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600 c. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	2,573	bales.
Wheat	...	34,333	cwts.
Linseed	...	42,772	"
Rapeseed	...	3,954	"
Gingellyseed	...	2,326	"
Poppyseed	...	1 895	"
Groundnuts	...	4,495	"
Castorseed	...	1,712	"
Rice	...	50,733	"
Myrabollams	...	628	"
Cottonseed	...	10,657	"
Mowrasseed	...	7,197	"
Gram	...	2,422	"
Joowar	...	2,539	"
Maize	...	Nil	"
Barley	...	3,439	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 29.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	2,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Exports to Continent	...	7,000
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·10+15
Future Cotton at New York August	...	11·61+6
Future Cotton at New York October	...	11·22+4
Spot closing tone	...	Steady.
Futures closing tone	...	Quiet.

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early advance on Bullish private crop reports and later declined partially on realising.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...11 15-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug.	...11·65+3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	...11·26+1
Future closing tone.	... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	11,000 "
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	...	5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9·35
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 9-16d.
Good Bengal	...	5 2-32d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 6-32d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 10-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn.	...	5
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	5 20-32d.
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·54+2
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	10 15-16
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)		11 3-16
Weft 54 American	...	12 1-4
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 3-8
Weft 32's	...	14 1-8
Twist 36	...	10 3-16
Twist 42	...	11 7-16
Twist American 60	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	...	18 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80	...	21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Quiet.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do
July-Aug.	...	6·23—1
Aug.-Sept.	...	6 15—1
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·07
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·03+1
Nov.-Dec.	...	5·98+1
Dec.-Jan.	...	5·98+1
Jan.-Feb.	...	5·98
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·01+2
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·02+2

MANCHESTER, July 29.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Strong, producers being well engaged and have advanced prices. There is enquiry for Greys.

LONDON, July 29.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)	...July-Aug.—Ldn.	46 3 Done.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	...July-Aug.—Dunkirk	... 49 Sellers.
Do. La Plata	...July-Aug.—Antwerp	... 47 "
Do. Tone of Market at close		... Quiet with little doing.
Do. Tendency of the Market		—Steady.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	July—	£25 15 0
do	Sept-Oct.	—£25-5-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Quiet.
Do. total afloat for U. K.		... ...
Do. River Plate exports		... .
Poppyseed Canal	...July-Aug —Dunkirk	... 68 6 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Firm.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	July-Aug.—Hamburg	49 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	July-Aug.—Dunkirk	... 54 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	July-Aug.—Dunkirk	... £4 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red—		... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady. good demand.
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels.	July-Aug.—Hull	... £7-4-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Clos		—Firm.

LONDON, July 29.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi	July-Aug—London	... 38 Sellers. "
Do, F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	July-Aug.—London	... 37 9 "
Do. Club No. 2.	July-Aug.—London	... 38 "
Do. Choice white Delhi	July-Aug.—London	... 38 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close		Quiet.
Do. South Australian	July—	Unchanged.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.	July-Aug.—	.....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close		.....
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool	...July—	7 4 October.
Do. Afloat to U. K.		...2,600,000 qrs

LONDON, July 29

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg	...August.	Sellers. 8 11 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hamburg	Oct-Dec	9 2 1-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.		Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)	Aug....	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)	Oct.-Dec.—	12 6 "
German Closing Tone Market—		Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.		.....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec.		11 7 1-2
Do. Closing Tone of Market,		Steady.
Mauritius Crystals		... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market.		.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—	July.-Aug.	13 3
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)—	May-June	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.		Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market		... .

LONDON, July 29.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	...July 10 7 1-2 Value. "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	July-Dec.10 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	Jan.-Mch.10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	July...10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,	July-Dec....10 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Jan.-Mch...11 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	July...11 5 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	July-Dec....11 5 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Jan.-Mch....11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi	July ...11 6 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	July-Dec...11 6 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi	Jan.-Mch ..12 "
Closing Tone of Market	...	Quiet and
Special Feature	...	...unchanged.

LONDON, July 29.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£65 17 6	
" Best English Selected	£69 15 0	
" Braziers	...£80 15 0	
" Tone of Market	...Quiet.	
Hard Spelter	...£18	
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...£20 0 0	
Yellow Metal	...£7 1-16d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	... 10 12 6	
Tone of Steel Market	... Steady.	
Silver, Spot	... 27 1-2	
" 2 months hence	... 27 1-16	
" Tone of Market—	... Firm.	
" Special Feature	China buying.	

LONDON, July 29.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 1-2
Silver 2 Months	... 27 11-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Firm.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	India and China Buying.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div.	...£ 84 3 4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div.	...£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 88 1-4
Sterling loan	...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64
Bar Gold per os.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	... 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... 20·46 1-2
New york (Demand Bills) dls	... 4 86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	... 3
Discount Bank Bills months Sight	... 3 ... 4
Do. Bank Bills months Sight	... 6 ... 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, July 29.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot	...	93 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Aug dely	...	93 "
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely	...	94 "
A. C. Garnet July dely	...	.....
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot	...	Firm.
Do. do TN Futures		do.

General Tone of Market—Good enquiry for futures.

LIVERPOOL July 30.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug.	6·13	6 23
Aug.-Sept.	6 15	6·15
Sept.-Oct.	6·07	6·07
Oct.-Nov.	6·03	6·03
Nov.-Dec.	5 98	5·97
Dec Jan.	5·98	5 97
Jan.-Feb.	5·98	5·97
Feb.-Mar.	6·01	6·00
Mar.-Apl.	6·02	6·01

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1370
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1715
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£40
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	910
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	745
Bombay United	250	250	25	525
Century	100	100	3	280
Central India	500	500	70	2145
China	1000	1000	...	780
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1540
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	126½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	281½
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	450	250	10	572½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	591½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	370
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hy ward and Bullough	500	500	15	400
Hderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	800
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1490
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	80	3170
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1080
Phœnix	100	100	6	170
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1432½
Sun	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan	250	250	10	297½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India	1000	1000	25	621 B

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	835
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	000	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	860
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ENGLISH RACING.

GOODWOOD PLATE WON BY WASHING DAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Plate:—

Washing Day 1
Sundock 2
Corncob 3

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Ten started.

BETTING.—5 to 1 against Washing Day, 7 to 1 Sundock, 10 to 1 Corncob.

PROBABLE STARTERS IN GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, July 30.

The probable starters in the Goodwood Cup, with jockeys and weights are as follows :—

Prince Palatine, 10st.....Saxby
Jackdaw, 9st, 7lbs.....Blank
Catmint, 9st. 3lbs.....Maher
Rivoli, 9st. 3lbs.....Wootton
Aleppo, 9st. 3lbs.....Clark
Lance Chest, 9st. 3lbs.....Walter Griggs
Cavalry, 8st.....Greening

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, July 30.

Kent beat Gloucester, at Gravesend, by eight wickets.

The match between Derbyshire and Leicestershire, at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, was drawn, Derbyshire, winning on the first innings.

Surrey defeated Yorkshire, at Hull, by 57 runs.

Northamptonshire beat Somerset, at Bath, by 264 runs.

I. F. A. SHIELD COMPETITION.

IRISH RIFLES BEAT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

On a ground worse than a rice-field, and declared by the referree as unplayable, with the cyclone blowing and rain drizzling, Calcutta very sportingly met the Royal Irish Rifles in the semi-final of the Indian Football Association Shield competition. The council declared it a charity match, but the gate could not be heavy.

Aided by the ga'e, Calcutta pressed throughout the first half, tut failed to penetrate the opposing defence.

The aspect of the game changed during the second half, and the soldiers beat McAndrew twice, although he had been playing a sound game. Both the shots came from the left wing and from a long range. The winners play the 91st Highlanders on Friday next.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

FURTHER RESULTS IN BANGALORE COMPETITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 30.

The following, among other events, were completed at the assault-at-arms this evening:—

Sword *vs* Sword—Sergt. Major Chapman, 7th Hussars.

Individual Tent-pegging with Lance—Sergt. Major Welch, 7th Hussars.

Dummy Thrusting—Lieut. F. Andrews, 7th Hussars.

Royal Field Artillery driving competition—2nd Battery.

Sword *vs* Bayonet and Lance—Daffadar Nekat Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

Bayonet team combat—101st Grenadiers.

Individual Jumping for Indian Officers—Jamadar Krishna Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

THE FIXTURE LIST.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Hornets vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45.

FRIDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, All Blacks vs. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

SATURDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Sherwood Foresters vs, Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

MONDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Y. M. C. A. vs. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45.

TUESDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Hornets vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

EXTRAORDINARY GOLF.

Some extraordinary golf was seen at Peebles in Mail week where E. Ray (Oxhey) and George Duncan (Hanger Hill) were engaged in exihibition matches. Tow medal rounds were played. In the morning Duncan defeated Ray by three strokes with a round of 70. This put up a "record" for the course.

In the afternoon however, Duncan's score was quite eclipsed by both players. Each of them went round in 65.

AUSTRALIANS IN AMERICA.

The Australian cricket team defeated a combined American and Canadian eleven in Mail week in a three day's match. The total runs scored by the Australians was 649, against the 240 of their opponents.

During tee match the visitors' captain Austin Diamond, was struck by a ball and had to be taken to hospital.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

At the weekly meeting of the Mud Sports on August 4, the programme of events will be the same as announced for the meetings of July 16, and 23, and yesterday which were not held owing to the state of the ground.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. put up a comparatively able defence against the Sherwoods "A" and not merely gave the soldiers plenty to do in order to score but themselves took the offensive at intervals and frequently got somewhere within a possible range of scoring. Once they should have made no mistake about it. A run up the centre of the field resulted in the ball going to Greene. He tricked an opponent and passed back. Again the sphere was swung out to him, almost on the goal line, and Greene put in a very pretty centre, the ball stopping with DeSouza. That player, with very opportunity for scoring, lost his head and the chance of scoring the first goal to be registered against the Sherwoods "A" was lost. Greene played a good game throughout, being responsible for many fine runs. He placed his centres well, tricked well, and got away well. DeSouza played up at times and Mathabone at centre half did good work. Cashman was a newcomer at centre forward. For the Military, Sampson and Mitchell changed places. Wesson played very well at outside left sending in some fine centres and putting in one or two long and straight shots. From one of these the Military scored their first goal. Toppliffe on the right wing was also useful.

THE GAME.

The game opened with up and down play each side attacking in turn. A goal against the Y. M. C. A. gave the Sherwoods a free kick close in but two players immediately got off side. De Souza got away on the left wing and centring Cashman put in an excellent ground shot that missed by inches. The Sherwoods pressed till Orange was given off-side. Llewelyn of the Y.M.C.A. dribbled through. Greene was given off-side. The Military taking up the attack, Dessor put in a very fine shot from a long way out. Doctor saved at the expense of a corner. The Military continued to be dangerous. Franklyn cleared the ball in a tight situation. Twelve minutes from the start a good shot by Wesson from the extreme wing passed through the goal, Doctor being charged as he handled the ball (1—0). The Y. M. C. A. paid a visit to the other end and Llewelyon missed by inches. A few minutes later a shot by Mitchell of the Sherwoods entirely beat the Christians' custodian (2—0). The Military stile passed, and Toppliffe rent in a shot. Doctor was called upon to kick clear and Orange headed past the upright. The Y. M. C. A. taking a turn DeSouza saw the sphere up the left wing and was pushed over the goal line. Fitzjohn of the Sherwoods took a long shot. The Military were given off side. Toppliffe taking the ball up centred. Doctor ran out and with an open goal to shoot at the Military missed a good opportunity.

THE SECOND HALF.

The second moiety opened with a run by the Foresters and Doctor was immediately called upon. Another attack was spoilt by Orange being given off side. Twice the Military shot wide. Orange put in a poor effort. A free kick to the Young Men saw Greene placed in possession of the ball and although tackled he put in a fine center which was headed clear by Jarbutt. The Y. M. C. A. come on again, but failed to yet through though the ball was played about in the goal mouth for some time. A rush by the Military saw Orange miss the goal. De Souza of the Y. M. C. A. put in a run and centred by the centre forward who played with the ball too much. The Sherwoods netted the sphere, but the whistle had already gone for off-side. The Young Men were given two free kicks in succession. Orange of the Sherwoods put in a straight shot that was saved. Marvill put in a long shot. The Young Men presently come away in a rush. The ball was passed out to Greene. He passed back and again the sphere was running out to him almost on the goal line, He centred beautifully and De Souza should have scored but lost his head. Greene made a good run which resulted in a corner which came to nothing. Mitchell of the Sherwoods got through and shot. A corner resulted which came to nothing though the ball was headed back, again and again. The next minute Sampson of the Military put the sphere into the net (3-0).

The game ended :—

Sherwood Foresters "A" .. 3 goals
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil

The following were the teams :—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A"—(White Knick, green jerseys marked X. L. V. A.)—Johnson (goal); Garbutt and Wilkins (backs); Fitzjohn, Astle, Marvill (halves); Toppliffe, Mitchell, Sampson, Orange and Wesson.

Y. M. C. A.—(Maroon and white)—Doctor (goal); Robinson and Franklyn (backs); Lamb, Mathalone and Curtis (halves); Greene, Perry, Cashman, Llewilyn, and De Souza (forwards).

REFEREE :—Qr.-Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Sherwood Foresters ...	6	6	0	0	12
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	10
R. G Artillery	5	3	1	1	7
Commercial Gymkhana ..	6	2	1	3	7
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	0	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	6	2	3	1	5
Grant Medicals	6	3	3	0	6
Bomb y Athletic... ...	5	1	3	1	3
Y. M. C. A.	6	0	4	2	2
Horne's	5	0	3	2	2
All Blacks	6	0	6	0	0

A PRACTICE GAME.

In a practice game between the Gunners and the Bombay Athletics Club on the Oval a well-contested game resulted in a draw with the score at two goals all. The Athletics team was a combination of the Bombay Athletic Club, the Commercial Gymkhana and the Hornets. For the military O'Kriff and Heart were responsible for the two points notched; and for the civilians Murray got one and Orborne one; the last goal which enabled the civilians to draw level came just at the call of time. Result :—

R. G. A. ... ... 2 goals
B. A. C. ... ... 2 goals

ENGLISH CUP INCIDENT.

HAMPTON'S APPEAL AGAINS HIS SUSPENSION.

The suspension of Hampton, the Aston Villa centre forward, in connection with the incidents in the final of the English Cup has caused a sensation in Midland football circles, and it is probable that the supporters of the club will ask the Villa officials to appeal to the Association with the view of having the case reconsidered.

Mr. F. W. Rinder, the Villa chairman, on being interviewed, stated that the reopening of the case after such a long time is neither in the interests of the Association nor of the game. What happened was dead and buried, and everybody had forgotten it. He thought that Hampton's punishment was severe. "You have got to remember that the incident in which Hampton was concerned, in which he is alleged to have kicked at Thompson," said Mr. Rinder, "took place immediately after Thompson had thrown Hampton, who went over on his head. There was no question about the foul on Thompson's part. I am willing to admit it did appear to the spectators that Hampton did kick as he lay on the ground. Hampton says he was only semi-conscious for a minute or two, and if he did kick it was in his agony and not intentionally."

Hampton said that during the nine seasons he had been playing first-class football he had never before been charged with foul or unsportsmanlike conduct. It was not the loss of money that affected him, but the fact that it would be on record that he had been punished for foul work in the greatest event of the football season. He was neither cautioned nor reprimanded during the game. "I fell heavily over Thompson," he continued, "and it is said that I kicked at the Sunderland captain, whilst on the ground. What happened immediately following that fall I do not remember for I was in a badly dazed condition for fully five minutes." Hampton does not grumble about the treatment he received during the game, but looks upon hard knocks and unfairness as part and parcel of the game.

A FAMOUS SIRE.

DEATH OF LORD DUNRAVEN'S DESMOND.

Followers of racing will learn with regret that the famous sire Desmond was found dead in his box at the Fort Union Stud Farm at Adare, co, Limerick. He was the property of Lord Dunraven, who sustains a considerable loss by his death; so does the Turf in losing a thoroughbred that had made so great a name in the annals of racing. He was by St. Simon—L'Abbesse de Jouarre, who won the Oaks for the late Lord Randolph Churchill in 1889, but his career on the racecourse was a comparatively short one, and not of great distinction, as the stakes he won fell something short of 4 0.0 sovereigns. It is as a sire that Desmond will be chiefly remembered, for he produced several horses of high class, and at the time of his death headed the list of winning stallions for the present season.

His name will always be associated with the Derby of 1913, for his sons, Aboyeur and Craganour, were prominently concerned in the great race on Epsom Downs, and it will be in recollection that Aboyeur was awarded the race on the disqualification of Mr. Bower Ismay's colt. Among other winners for him during the present season have been Fairy King, Hapsburg, and Stornoway, and it is not a little singular that the last-named should win at Newmarket on the afternoon of the death of the death of his sire. Another good horse owning Desmond as sire is The White Knight, who has had a distinguished career on the Turf, and who won the Ascot Gold Cup twice in succession, as well as other prominent events. Among others who claimed Desmond as sire may be mentioned Lomond, Laudes, Seremond, Lord Belvoir, Sir Archibald, Land League, Knockfeerna, Charles O'Malley, Saxham, Erla Mor, Declare, Demosthenes, Atho, Maya, and Irish King. Desmond's progeny won altogether 359 races of an aggregate value of not far short of. £140,000.

CENTURY-MAKERS AT HOME.

Up to mail week no fewer than 118 three-figure innings had been played in first-class cricket at home. Of these, Mead the Hampshire, professional, has been responsible for six, and Quaife, of Warwitkshire, for five. The following is a list of the batsmen who have scored at least three.

Mead, C. P., (6) : 170. 160 not out. 127. 116. 113 not out, and 102.

Quaife (5) : 129 not out. 127. 124. 109. and 107.

Hobbs (4) : 150 not out. 136 not out. 134 and 109.

Rhodes (4) : 155. 110. 110. and 102.

Seymour. Jas. (4) : 124, 118. 107. and 106.

Bowell (3) : 193. 104. and 103.

Bowell (3) : 201. 155. and 108.

Kidd. E. L (3) : 150. 141. and 125.

Relf. A. E. (3) : 130. 120. and 103.

Tyldesley, F. (3) : 123. 110. and 109.

Gunn G. (3) : 132. 109. not out. and 100.

Woolley (3) : 224 not out. 177. and 103.

Lagden, R. B. (153). 142. and 125.

Smith. S. G. (3) : 133, 111. and 102.

THE PRICE OF POLO PONIES.

The high prices which good ponies have been fetching during recent years are apparently still being maintained, and at Home several ponies which were played this season by the 20th Hussars in the Inter-Regimental tournament realised large sums. There seems at present no prospect of any fall in prices, for not only does the demand for first-class ponies still very largely exceed the supply, but the pace under which the game is now played, owing no doubt very largely to the absence of the off-side rule, has increased so much as to cause really tip-top ponies to be much fewer than they were under the old conditions. This was one of the fears expressed by those who desired to see no change made in the rules.

FRANCE AND THE 1916 OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Sports Committee will ask the Government for 500,000f. (£20,000) to help to prepare a team for the next Olympic Games in Berlin in 1916.

..CHTING AT BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, July 29.

Monday the July 28 was the first day of the Bhopal sailing week. The lake is fairly full, and there is ample room for a good sporting course. This has two acute and two obtuse angles about three miles in length. The lake is very beautiful, being surrounded by wooded hills, on which are the palaces of the Begum and Princes of Bhopal.

An excellent start was made at 3-45 p. m., the boats being :—

Marie Louise sailed by Sir Henry MacMahon.
Swallow " Major Wonhill.
Coralie " Mr W S Davis I C S.
Jenny Wren " Mr W H Hughes.

All four were over within six seconds of the gun. The wind was light, and unfortunately from a quarter which gave very little beating.

The first mark was rounded after a run, order being Swallow, Marie Louise, Jenny Wren Coralie. A close reach to the next buoy enabled Jenny Wren to overhaul Marie Louise, and indulge in a little buffing with Swallow, in the beat to the next mark. Swallow then went ahead, and maintained her lead throughout. On the second run Marie Louise overhauled Jenny Wren and kept ahead until the beat near the finish, when Jenny Wren again passed her, and managed to take second place by thirty seconds, Swallow being 1 1-2 minutes ahead of Jenny Wren, and Coralie five minutes behind the winner.

This is the first of a series of six races for a challenge Trophy presented to the Bhopal Yacht Club by General Obadullah Khan, the second son of H.H. the Begum. The first boat gets 1 mark, the second 2, and so on the boat with the least total holding the trophy. The present score:—

Swallow..... 1
Jenny Wren..... 2
Marie Louise..... 3
Coralie..... 4

The arrangements for starting recall etc., are excellent, being supervised by the Nawab Sahib, who followed the racing in a 60 h. p. Brooke Motor Boat.

Marie Louise represents Simla, Jenny Wren Bombay, Swallow Mhow, and Coralie, Bhopal. The General Sahib, who is a very keen achtsman sails in the latter.

ASCOT RACECOURSE.

The Ascot Authority Bill came before a Select Committee of the House of Lords in mail week. The object of the Bill is to form one authority for the management of Ascot races, and to vest in that authority all the property.

The Committee decided that the Bill may proceed subject to amendments to have three trustees for the purposes of the Act, the third trustee to be an independent person nominated by the King, and should be connected with horse racing.

NEW WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer, has broken the world's swimming records for 100 and 75 yards in the races for the Pacific Coast Championships at San Francisco, his time being 54 3-5secs. in the former race, and 39 4-5secs. in the latter.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B.B.R.A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (retd.), president, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Alain Raffin (Burdwan) and Mr. Maloney (Mahopani, C. P.) were duly elected members.

The following papers were then read :—"The celebration of Nine Nights and the Bhavais," by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A., and "a few Tibetan customs, and a few thoughts suggested by them," by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D.

AN ANCIENT FESTIVAL.

The following is a summary of Mr. S. S. Mehta's paper:—

Among the Nagar Brahmans of Cutch, Kathiawad and Gujarat, the custom of celebrating the festivity of the Nine Nights or Navratri has been preserved up to now. This festivity, which is hallowed with religious ceremonies, occurs during the month of Asvina, and from the first to the end of the ninth night, the adoration is continuously made. Having passed through the ceremonials lasting fifteen days and based on the scriptural belief that the deceased ancestors are re-born immediately in the form of shrubs and plants, the average house-holder enters upon the performance of rights of nine nights. The festivities are feast days, more or less; and the whole dark half of Bhadrapada is taken up by the doing of "Mahalaya Sraddhas", corresponding in some measure to the "Muktad's of the Parsees.

TIBETAN CUSTOMS.

Dr. Modi said that he proposed submitting to the Society, a few papers on the Tibetan Customs which had come across his observations during his recent visit of Darjeeling. While there he had visited some of the Bhutia villages and had taken a note of their customs and manners. A visitor to Darjeeling has, besides the pleasure of seeing a beautiful Himalyan Hill Station—the rare opportunity of seeing the Tibetan "gunpas" or monasteries. Darjeeling has in its vicinity three such monasteries, one of which is situated on a cliff commanding a beautiful panorama and another is situated in a beautiful part of the country. To Southerners from the continent of India, these monasteries and their Buddhist religions beliefs and customs, which are said to have had at one time, influenced other religious and among them even Christianity, present a subject of study from an anthropological point of view. The first thing that attracts attention are the prayer-machines of the Tibetans. Included among them are (a) prayer-flags, (b) prayer-wheels and (c) rosaries or beads. The use of the last of these is common to many religious communities. The main principle lying at the botton of the use of these prayer-machines is the belief that by the movement of these machines. The prayer-flags had prayers inscribed on them and the prayer-wheels had both prayers inscribed on them and written on scrolls of paper contained in them. The fluttering of the flags high in the air was held to bring a certain meritoriousness, as if the whole prayer written on it was recited.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice. Macleod, the Commissioner, presiding.

HASSANALI IBHRAMJI.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf o one of the creditors, and applied for an order of adjudication of the insolvent.

Counsel stated that the insolvent owed his client Rs. 2,500 in respect of two hoondies. There was another hoondi for Rs.600 which was not due. The insolvent transferred his stock-in-trade and his own business to one Hasem Lala. He was now in hiding.

The Court passed the order asked for.

BANDEALI HIRJI.

In the case of the above named insolvent a notice was issued to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving undue preference to some of his creditors. Seven charges of fraud had been framed against him by the Commissioner at the previous hearing. To these the insolvent pleaded not guilty, and claimed to be tried. His trial was accordingly fixed for yesterday.

When the case was called Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent, and produced a medical certificate to the effect that the insolvent was seriously ill, and was unable to attend the court.

His lordship, therefore, postponed the case.

CASSUM HOOSEIN TELI.

A notice wae issued against this insolvent, under section 104 of the Bombay Presidency Insolvency Act to show cause why criminal charges should not be framed.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor in support of the notice, while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan was for the insolvent.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that the insolvent got his discharge on March 6, 1912. On April 2, 1913, applications were made by three creditors and on that grounds this notice was issued. He was adjudicated an insolvent on September 14, 1911, and on November 16,1911, his public examination took place when he was thoroughly examined by the creditors. The Official Assignee, on January 29,1912, made his report to the effect that the insolvent was not guilty of any offence. On the day of the hearing for final discharge, the creditors opposed him, but he at last got his discharge.

The insolvent filed a suit in the Court of Small Causes against his debtor, and at that time it was discovered that, during his insolvency and after his insolvency he sent some boxes of specimens to his uncle at Bilaspur.

Counsel for the opposing creditor said that the insolvent transferred his business during his insolvency to some one but he (the insolvent) paid the rent of the shop. He deposited a box of ornaments with one Cooverji Nowroji, and after paying Cooverji Rs. 1,150 in two instalments he took away that box.

After recording the evidence of Cooverji Nowroji, the Court discharged the notice.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. G. S. Rao appeared on behalf of his client, Amirmiya Jiwamiya, and presented an application for a revision of sentence and for admiting the accused to bail pending the disposal of the appeal.

It was stated that the accused, with one Bawar Jalam, was charged with the forgery of an entry in the birth and death register. He was also charged with falsification of accounts and intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial suit. The accused was tried by Mr. C. N. Metha, the Addional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with two accessors, and he and his co-accused were found guilty. He was sentenced by the Sessions Judge on all the three charges to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, issued a notice against the District Magistrate of Kaira to hear the appeal, and refused to admit bail.

RIOT IN GODRA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah disposed of a petition presented by Ibrahim dam Kalapper, Isa Sidick Sadwa, and Abdulla Abjal Godad for the revision of sentences passed on them.

Mr. Binning, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchodas, appeared for the appellants.

It was stated that at Godra there were two factions of Mahomedans, one known as the Ganchis and the other as the Goyas. The relations between the leaders of these two factions had been very strained for some years past. The latest point in dispute was whether a door should be constructed in the Rani mosque at Godra, which was to have its opening towards the Bazar. The Gauchis to consent to this. Accordingly on the 26th day of Ramzan, both parties decided to take the law into their own hands and settle the difference, One of the accused is said to have been armed with a gun. Among the leaders of the parties, one was an Honorary Magistrate, and he seeing that the fight was becoming serious at once brought it to a termination.

Afterwards, some 42 members of the parties were charged before the First Class Magistrate of Godra with rioting, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment and fine. Ibrahim was sentenced to four months' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 50 for causing hurt, and the other two appellants were only fined.

The appellants then made an appeal to Mr. Talyarkhan. the Sessions Judge of Brooch, who dismissed the appeal. They, therefore, now approached the High Court.

The Court, after hearing counsel, rejected the petition.

THE POLICE COURT.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SCANDAL.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The hearing was resumed at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which the Municipal Commissioner charged Ahmed Haji Umar with forgery and giving false information to the Municipal Officers at the bye-election for the "A" ward of the Bombay Municipality, that took place on June 5 last and Mr. Nur Muhamad Dada, J. P., with abetment of the above offences.

Mr. Cambhell, barrister, with Mr. Crawford, Municipal solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the first accused; and Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the second accused. When the case was called, Mr. Campbell said that on the last occasion the defence said that the prosecution was unwilling to call Mr. Dadibai Billimoria to give evidence, but he could not do so then as it was rather late. He would, however, call him now as he did not want to prejudice the defence by keeping out any evidence.

Mr. Billimoria was accordingly called, and, examined by Mr. Davar, said he made a statement to Mr. Cadell after the election. He assisted Mr. Petit on the election-day and was present at the booth. Some days before the election he had a conversation with accused No. 2 on receiving votes for Mr. Petit. He was at the booth at 9-40 a.m. on the election-day and remained there till 5-40 p. m. Witness saw accused No. 2 at about 12-40 in the polling booth. Accused No. 2 was not in the booth before 12-40. When accused No. 2 came to the booth he asked witness whether Mr. Vicaji, and Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Khimji Poonja had come there, and witness replied that Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Poonja had come there, but Mr. Balubhai had not been there. Accused No. 2 waited for about quarter of an hour and then went away to bring Mr. Balubhai. After accused No. 2 left Kassam Hussein, the red-capped man, came to the booth with a Mohamedan boy. He came to witness and said that his companion had come to vote for Mr. Petit. Witness did not know whether accused No. 1 was the boy. Witness was then busy with some other voters and told the red-capped man to take the boy to the polling booth, and they went inside the booth. Accused No. 2 was not there when all this took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said that he was busy at the time and was moving about the place. Witness saw accused No. 2 for about quarter of an hour after he had come in the mandap. The interval between accused No. 2 going out and the red-capped man and the Mohamedan boy coming in was about quarter to half an hour. Accused No. 2 was away for about half an hour and left the mandap at 4 p.m. He was not present at the time the vote was challenged, and he did not know whether Dr. Sukhya was present at the time.

A MUNIM'S STORY.

Mr. Payne then called Ahmed Suleman, the munim of Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail, to give evidence on behalf of the first accused. He said he knew Kasam Haji Moti, and he used to collect his outstandings, and do other money-transactions for him. He and his master used to sign papers in Kassam Haji Moti's name. There were four servants in the shop and any of them went to collect outstandings for Kaji Kassam Moti and the receipts were signed by the man who collected outstandings. Accused No. 1 had been working in the shop for the past seven months. Accused No. 1 joined the shop immediately he left school. He was a boy of good character and simple-minded, but was not an idiot. A few days before the election Kassam Moti told witness in his master's presence that he intended to vote for Mr. Petit. Witness understood Kassam Haji Moti saying that in the event of his absence from Bombay at the time of the election he authorised the people in the shop to sign his name whenever circumstances required. The red-capped man came to the shop on the election day between twelve and one o'clock, and asked witness to send Kassam Moti to the polling booth. Witness was at the time busy with some work and so he asked accused No. 1 to sign Kassam Haji Moti's name at the mandap, but he did not tell him the nature of the document he was to sign.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said he had been with his master for the past fifteen years and was getting Rs. 40 per mensum. Witness had never been a voter. His master's firm had been working for Kassam Moti for the past six or seven years. He had himself collected money for Kassam Moti and signed the receipts in his name, but he could not remember when he signed a receipt last. This was the first occasion on which accused No. 1 was sent to sign for Kassan Haji Moti. When Moti told then that he liked some one from the shop to sign for him at the election his master did not raise any objection to it, but he did not remember whether he agreed to it. He was prepared to sign Kassam Moti's name if necessary. There was a customer at the shop at the time, and therefore he did not go himself He was not at all afraid to go and sign for Kassam Moti. Witness or any other servant in the shop had not signed for any others of their constituents. He did not think there was any responsibility involved in signing for Kassam Moti.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, examined by Mr. Davar on behalf of the defence, said that he had promised his vote to Mr. Petit and on the election day went to the polling booth and voted for Mr. Petit. The red-capped man, Kassam Hussein, came to him and took him to the booth but not finding his name in the register he returned. He did not remember having seen the second accused at the booth at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said that he stayed at the booth only for a couple of minutes. He left the booth before half past eleven. Witness expected to see the second accused at the booth, but he did not see him there.

Questioned by the Magistrate witness, said that he did not enquire for the second accused.

A PLEADER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai, pleader, deposed that he promised his vote to the second accused for Mr. Petit. Accused No. 2 came to the Esplanade Police Court to take him to the booth. Accused No. 2 came to call witness at the Esplanade Police Court at about one o'clock. He was informed that accused No. 2 was waiting for him at the corridor of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. At the booth he saw Mr. Dadiba Billimoria and was taken by a Hindu gentleman to the place where the voting papers were issued. He did not remember whether how accused No. 2 was with him, but he did not see him after that.

Cross-examined, witness said he was not introduced to anybody at the booth, and he nid not see the first accused there. He did not notice any conversation going on there.

Further hearing was adjourned to August 13.

EX-SERGEANT IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, G. Cooper, an ex-Sergeant, Bombay Police, was charged with cheating in respect of some furniture, which he had obtained from Ardeshir Shaporji, a dealer in furniture and other articles. The accused had returned a portion of the furniture and then absconded to Poona. He was arrested and brought to Bombay. While the inquiry was pending, he again absconded, and was brought back to Bombay from Calcutta. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged George Michael (26), a Christian, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 600, belonging to the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

The complaint was that the accused, who was in the Society's employ, had misappropriated Rs. 19-1-9 in 1910, Rs. 9-2-6 in 1911, Rs. 302-10-6 in 1912, and Rs. 283-13-6 in 1913.

After the evidence of the Rev. James Smith was recorded, Mr. Godinho, pleader, who defended the accused, submitted that without an inspection of the books it was not possible for the accused to make any statement explaining the difference, which existed between the two account books.

The further enquiry was adjourned.

A WORKHOUSE DESERTER.

John Henry Alexander, aged 22, a European, was yesterday charged by Deputy Inspector Melville before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, with escaping from the Government workhouse.

The accused was an inmate of the Government workhouse on May 16 last. On that day at about 8-30 p.m. the accused with two others escaped from the workhouse by scaling the wall.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having been convicted once before for the same offence.

The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN CABLES.

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Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
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Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th July.

NOTICES.

Communication with Ahwaz and Mohammerah now established, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Ahwaz" till further notice (24-7-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places, Prisvich, Gnailuna, Gostiva, Koussouka, Kratova, Kitchoka, Vinza (Kosprulu), Bachitrou, Potolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-5-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihua, Morelos, Sinolo, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communications with Mexican States of Chihuhua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-4-13).

Telegrams for islands of Metelin, Tenedos Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikaria, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means with delay (2 6-13).

Telegrams for Atalla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Telegrams for Saloniks can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13)

Prohibition of Cipher or code Language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Salonika is suspended. (9-7-13).

Moulmein route to Siam via Rahaing interrupted between Maesort and Rabeng since 6 hrs 27th route via Kanbari working imperfect, traffic for Siam liable delay (29-7-13).

A proposal is under consideration to make four years the usual term for military reliefs in India, thus ensuring the coherent training of Brigades. The idea seems to be a good one, though exceptions might have to be made in the case of certain isolated stations.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 31st July, 1913.

EARLY SETTLERS.

A CASUAL perusal of old newspapers and accounts, written by travellers to India during the eighteenth century, shows how great and how many have been the changes in the social customs and habits of Europeans in this country since that time. While it is true there was a certain measure of luxury and display of wealth, it must not be thought that there is but one side to the picture. That many of those, who came out to this country in the service of the Company, had to suffer great hardships is beyond doubt, and we do not wonder that the death-roll was large, and the period of service short. The low salaries which many received, the insanitary houses in which they were obliged to live, the absence of home comforts and family ties, were the causes of much suffering, and due allowance must always be made for these factors in estimating the life of the European in India a century ago. But there was another side of the life of many, which did not conform to the wisest principles of health, and resulted in diseased livers and often premature death. Those, who held positions which brought in large incomes, were lavish in their expenditure, and gave the Directors good cause for their reproval of their mode of living, which was compared with that of royal personages. These kept an unlimited number of servants, and they appear to have been waited on hand and foot. Commenting on the method of life followed by these magnates, Macintosh says, "with no greater exertions than these, do the Company's servants amass the most splendid fortunes." One or two customs are worthy of notice. The ever-present hookah was one of the great institutions of the early settlers, and seems to have played a very large part in their lives. In those days there were few newspapers, and the mail boats came at long intervals, so that the Company's servants were restricted in their reading matter, and thus in their topics of discussion. The hookah appears to have taken the place of these things, and to have enabled the settlers to while away many an hour. The custom was not confined to the men, but we are informed that the women were much addicted to the use of it. It was considered a very high compliment for the lady to give a man preference by smoking his hookah. When this happened it was usual for the man to remove the mouthpiece, replace it with a new one, and present the old to the lady with the hookah which she soon returned. Sometimes this compliment has been of great moment, for it has often led to matrimonial alliances. Speaking of this custom Grand Pré says: "Every hookabardar prepares separately that of his master in an adjoining apartment, and entering all together with the dessert they range themselves round the table. For half an hour there is a continued clamour, and nothing is distinctly heard but the cry for silence, till the noise subsides, and the conversation assumes its usual tone. It is scarcely possible to see through the cloud of smoke which fills the apartment. The effect produced by these circumstances is whimsical enough to a stranger, and, if he has not his hookah, he will find himself in an awkward position."

European beers and wines were very expensive, and at first very few were imported. The early settlers found the native drinks the easiest obtainable. Arrack punch was a fiery strong drink which was very popular, even though the number of victims was very large. A mixture made from hot wine boiled with cloves, cinnamon, and other spices, and known as "burnt wine" was used in the mornings "to comfort their stomach." Persian wines soon gained favour, and, as these were supplied by the Company, we are not surprised to find that large quantities were consumed. "Punch and sherbet being always cheap, were the common drinks of the young military men; and pretty freely were they consumed at all hours from morning to night. And to this slow poison it may be confidently asserted that a very large proportion of the annual mortality may be attributed," Gentlemen's dress has undergone a great change since those early days, and perhaps for the worse from the point of view of the comfort of the European in India. It was usual to pay evening visits in a very airy manner, the coats often being dispensed with, the gentlemen being satisfied with an upper and under garment made of white linen, the former having sleeves. This being the custom, no one thought anything strange about the procedure, save those who were newly arrived in the country. The officers of His Majesty's regiments, on arrival, preferred the discomfort of a hot bath of perspiration rather than adapt themselves to the customs of the others. A change was soon noticeable, and even though they insisted on coming to the meals in their heavy coats they were not loth to divest themselves of them as quickly as possible, and to replace with a lighter coat held in readiness by their servants.

The customs of all natives of the hot countries is to take an afternoon siesta, and doctors are practically all agreed that the usage is a sound one. The European has also taken to it, and, if his business will permit of it, he still has a kindly feeling toward it, and exercises it when there is opportunity. The Company's early settlers looked upon this afternoon rest as an essential of their day's routine. After his guests had departed he made for his bedroom, divested himself of all his garments, put on his sleeping garb, and slept three or four hours. But the usage was often attended with fatal results owing to the neglect of proper precautions. Hadley relates the manner, in which some foolishly indulged in this habit. "Having ate heartily of meats, and drunk a quantity of porter, they throw themselves on the bed undressed, the windows and doors open. A profuse perspiration ensues, which is often suddenly checked by a cold north-west wind. This brings on what is called a pucka fever which will often terminate in death in six hours, particularly with people of a corpulent plethoric habit of body. And we have known of two instances of dining with a gentleman, and being invited to his burial before supper time. Early settlers did not spend much money on furniture, partly because of the heavy rates charged for European goods, and partly because it was not considered necessary to have anything but the absolutely necessary furniture for fear of harbouring rodents and other vermin. Few houses were able to boast of a complete suite of furniture, for most of the articles were picked up in sales or from sea captains. Some were made in the country, but even those, who ordered them from England, did not get them for several years after they were ordered. A writer quaintly remarks that "those people, who have great luck, generally get their houses tolerably well-equipped by the time they are quitting them to return to England." The Company's servants were badly paid, but they had opportunities of private trade which, if successfully managed, brought in great profit. Failure to do this generally led to disgust with the service, for to such people the land became intolerable.

INDIAN MILLS AND MINES. INDIAN factories, mills and mines are dealt with in a report issued this week from the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. From this it appears that in the past year there were 2,856 factories worked by mechanical power against 2,852 the previous year; cotton gins and presses numbering 1,368, cotton mills 259, rice mills 220, and jute presses 115. In addition to these there were ninety-six factories belonging to the State and to local bodies, such as municipalities and port trusts. Some eighty-one per cent. of the factories come under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act. In the year the number of cotton gins and presses fell from 1,390 to 1,368, but no explanation of the fact is given. The daily average number of persons employed in the factories worked by mechanical power and others not so worked was 978,923 against 984,132 in 1909 and 1,014,241 in 1910; but the number employed in factories under the Act was the highest yet recorded with the exception of one year, being 791,944. Of these 629,227 are men, 116,000 women, and 47,627 children, thirty per cent of the whole being employed in Bombay. No less than 4,222 accidents are reported to have occurred during the year, 108 of them being attended with fatal results. Bengal had the greatest number of serious accidents while much the largest number of minor accidents occurred in Bombay where cotton mills and presses predominate. Concerning the mines much information is given but not the number or the strength of the people employed, but a chapter on coal-mines shows that on those workings 116,155 are engaged, 37,668 being women and 2,642 children. The report says the statement is generally made that, compared with the efficiency of the collier in other chief coal-producing countries, that of the Indian coal miner is low. The output per person employed above and below ground, and below ground, only in certain specified countries confirms the contention. In the United Kingdom the average is 256 tons above and below ground, and 317 tons below ground only; Germany, 217 tons above and below ground, and 305 tons below ground only; France 189 tons above and below ground, and 261 tons below ground only; Belgium, 164 tons above and below ground, and 227 tons below ground only; and in India, 109 tons above and below ground, and 167 tons below ground only. These comparisons, it is felt, cannot be supposed to give an accurate idea of the relative efficiency of the labour in the countries named. For not only do the conditions of the work below ground vary very greatly, but the proportion of persons employed above and below ground is different in different countries. In the United Kingdom in 1910 the workers below ground were 81 percent of the total number employed, while in the same year in India, where mining operations are much nearer the surface, they were 65 per cent. Furthermore, any comparison is unduly favourable to India in so far as the "total" number of workers, whether below or above ground, represents the average daily attendance throughout the year as explained above. Thus, if there are 100 persons attached to a mine in India each of whom takes one day's rest in five, the "total number" is put down in the returns as 80. The English figures, on the other hand, represent the total number of miners and other persons employed, and do not make any allowance for absence on working days. On the other hand, part of the coal produced in India escapes record through being taken out by the labourers for their own use.

THE CAMPAIGN OF FIRE. THE success of the demonstration by non-militant Suffragettes in England during the past weeks is in striking contrast to the results of the war of destruction waged by the militants. Under their banners inscribed "Reason, not force" a hundred thousand demonstrators, who had marched peacefully from all parts of the country, gathered in Hyde Park where their meetings were undisturbed and the women received the sympathy and attention of the vast crowd. How differently this tolerant treatment compares with the attitude towards the militants is shown by the fact that for months past the latter have been mobbed and refused a hearing by a public, which, after a long display of patience, has at last become disgusted with the outrages of women fanatics. Statistics have now been compiled of the principal fire losses believed to have been caused by Suffragettes, from March 9 to July 7, less than three months, the total estimated cost, including £20,000 as the sum of the damage done to Sir William Lever's bungalow, amounts to nearly £115,000 —£114,850 to be exact. The list includes eighteen fires, and an analysis of the property show that outrages occurred at eight private houses, three cricket pavilions, two churches, two railway stations, and at a boathouse. The wickedness and folly of the policy which has brought about this wholesale destruction is beyond ordinary terms of condemnation, and the campaign of fire will remain a blot on the escutcheon of the Suffrage Cause for many a year. And side by side with these dastardly and outrageous acts, other methods are being adopted which would be ludicrous did not they unhappily border on imbecility. Can it be wondered at that public opinion is slow in asking for the vote to be given to women when it is faced with the ridiculous spectacle of men firing off pop-guns and toy-pistols in Parliament, shouting "justice for women," and showering pamphlets, mouse-traps, and hawkers'-toys, on the floor of the House. The time will come when the vote will be granted, when those women who have men's responsibility will have the opportunity to exercise men's privileges; but it is not surprising that that time is being delayed, despite the efforts of those who seek to win their cause by reason and not by force.

A WASTE OF ENERGY INDEED! Mr. Rockefeller has a recipe for perpetual youth. On his 74th birthday, which he has just celebrated, he told an interviewer that it was only a matter of training to retain one's youthfulness, and added that the waste of energy in the present day was the greatest danger to youth. As to training in order to preserve youth, the value of the famous financier's advice depends upon what his course of training would be. The average man is bombarded on all sides with health hints and systems for keeping fit, some of them so strenuous and exacting that they incur no small strain to practice them, the result being that the remedy is worse than the cure. But with Mr. Rockefeller's protest about the waste of energy we heartily agree, especially when we turn from his advice to read of the exploit of one of his countrymen, who is doing a hustle round the world in 35 days. What good either the world or the hurricane traveller will derive from the feat it would be interesting to know.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon on Tuesday evening visited the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill, and were shown round by the agents of the Mill. Mr. Mountford, Collector of Poona, accompanied Their Excellencies during the visit.

THE Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have unanimously recommended the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed of Madras for the presidentship of the next Indian National Congress.

The Emperor of Austria has presented to Raja Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, Kt., C.I.E., Mus. D. (Oxon.), a signed photograph in a handsome frame.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is on a first visit to Lahore informally, the object being to inspect the sites proposed for the various public buildings, namely, the medical college, veterinary college, public library and secretariat.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon left Allahabad on Sunday. During his few days visit he had inspected the various regimental headquarters including those of the local Volunteers. Sir R. Scallon will now spend some time at Lucknow after which he proposes to visit Assam

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE INSTRUMENT OF VICTORIOUS DEFENCE.

BERLIN, July 11.

That which I foresaw when the great German Army Bill was introduced, has taken place. At that time, I expressed an opinion that the various Liberal sections of the German Reichstag would agree to accept the Bill, and would thus ensure it a large majority, and such has actually taken place. From the extreme Right Wing of the Conservative Party down to the Democrats from Wurttemburg, the entire House has voted in favour of a measure, the like of which has not been brought forward since the German Reichstag was first called into existence. It is no slight sacrifice, even for a great and rich country like Germany, to agree to raise a single levy of one milliard of marks, and to express its willingness to pay a yearly and continuous tax of two hundred million marks. Nevertheless, the German Reichstag has decided, by a large majority, to make this sacrifice, and in so doing, it was but the mouthpiece of the German people. A newspaper that is closely in touch with the Conservative Party draws a clear distinction between then and now. It says: We no longer need struggle for every extra man and every extra machine gun, as we had to do twenty years ago; in the Jubilee Year of the Emperor William II, it goes without saying, that all that is necessary for the protection of the Father land will be done." As I have often already remarked in these columns, the German citizen has become far more fully aware of his patriotic duties in the course of the last fifteen years. This feeling began first to take form with the making of the German navy.

A HAPPY RESULT.

It was a matter of course that immediately after the Army Bill and the necessary supplies connected with it had been passed the President of the Reichstag and the German Chancellor should express their satisfaction at the happy result thus secured. In the course of these speeches both gentlemen clearly explained the meaning and purpose of the new Army Bill. The President of the Reichstag, Dr. Kaempf said at the close of his speech: "May the conclusion of this great work bring to us an assurance of our own strength and increase the feeling of national security that is necessary for the future development of the Empire and may it help to keep the peace which it is the hope of every German to see maintained." This declaration was received with every sign of satisfaction by the whole house without distinction of Party. Furthermore warm approval greeted the words with which the Imperial Chancellor replied to Kaempf's speech: "By bringing every able-bodied German to the colours we are securing a firm bulwark with which to secure peace and honour for our country. By thus releasing our firm determination to devote our manhood and our property to the security of the Empire, we can look forward with increased reliance to the preservation of peace, and if needs must be to a victorious defence in the future." The two words "Victorious defence" express better than any long speech could do the object of the new Army Bill, and in fact the entire tendency of German Policy.

GERMAN DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The world "Defence" means that the German Empire wishes for peace, and that it will only fight, if obliged to do so in self-defence; in other words if a war is forced upon it. The world "Victorious" means that, even in times of peace, Germany will shrink from no sacrifice, should a war be forced upon her, to enable her army to prove victorious. Some weeks before, the Minister of war said the same thing, although couched in less pregnant words, and what he then said was totally misunderstood by the French Minister of War. M. Barthou interpreted the words of the Prussian Minister of War as meaning—or at least he pretended to so interpret them —that Germany was preparing to make an aggressive war. But in reality the Minister of War merely said that the German army must be ready, in the event of the German Empire being forced into a war successfully to take the offensive. From this it is evident, that the Minister of War based his remarks on the assumption of another country, not Germany proving the aggressor. Of course, Germany answered political aggression with an offensive military policy in 1870, and it is to be hoped that she will always be able to do so when necessary. Should Germany be compelled, against her will, to enter on a campaign, it is her moral right to punish the disturber of the peace, that is to say to conquer. And victory can only be obtained by attack, never by defence. From all this it is evident that the Germany Army Bill is to serve as a warning notice to intending disturbers of the peace, and, secondly, as a decided check on all those who, disregarding this warning notice, are anxious to plunge into war. As President Kaempf rightly said, the German people desire to see peace maintained, and for this very reason the new German Army Bill has been passed with an overwhelming majority.

PROGRESS OF COTTON CULTIVATION IN AFRICA.

In the course of the current year, it is expected that about 100 thousand bales of cotton, each weighing 250 kilograms, will be brought from tropical Africa, and placed upon the markets of the world. Since the year 1910, all the different European Colonies can show a highly satisfactory increase, both as to yield and to increased area of cultivation with regard to this plant. From 40,500 bales in the years 1910, the export has risen to 76,500 bales in 1912, and, thanks to the energetic manner in which this form of cultivation is now being promoted, more especially in the German Colonies, a still more rapid increase of production is to be looked for in the future. Comparatively speaking, exports of this kind from German Africa have increased more rapidly during the course of the last three years than they have done from the Colonies of other European nations. During this period of time the output has increased almost threefold, whereas in the other Colonies in question, it has scarcely doubled itself. As the annual consumption of cotton throughout the entire world is estimated at about twelve million bales, the total figures for the African export trade in cotton are still so small as to exert little or no influence on the markets of the world. But it is evident that African cotton cultivation is still in its infancy and that in course of time production and exports will show quite other figures. It is evident that a vast number of experiments and careful preparatory work are necessary, in order that cultivation on a large scale may subsequently achieve this end. On the occasion of the Ninth International Cotton Congress, which was held in June in Scheveningen, Herr Moritz Schanz, the representative of the German Colonial Committee, gave a very interesting description of all that is being done in the German Colonies to promote the introduction and development of cotton planting. For this purpose, the Colonial Office has already started eight special Experimental Stations, and this number will be increased by two more in the course of the year 1913. Here trials are being made to acclimatise various kinds of cotton, and this by means of crossing some of the most suitable seeds. Furthermore, rules and regulations are being drawn up for the best kinds of manure and methods of watering to be employed in each separate district. Efforts are also being made to discover some means for checking the various diseases to which the cotton plant is subject in Africa.

SUITABLE SOIL FOR COTTON.

The different kinds of soil are also being carefully analysed, in order that it may be definitely ascertained in what particular district the cotton plant has the best prospect of flourishing. The German Colonial Budget for 1913 provides the sum of 330 0.0 marks for this purpose. Furthermore, the German Reichstag voted a special grant of one million marks for the promotion of cotton growing in the Colonies on March 8, 1913, and the German Cotton Industry has promised to devote 10 % of the subscriptions payed in to its funds for the promotion of Colonial cotton growing. Added to all this, a number of planters and missionaries have offered to supply information gratis concerning meteorological observations all of which will be placed at the disposal of the different Testing Stations.

In order to encourage the natives to take an interest in this new form of agriculture, they are to be provided with seed free of cost. At the present moment, Egytian, Upland and Seed specially obtained in the Testing Stations is being used. The expenses of this distribution amount to about 100,000 marks. Premiums are also being offered for successful crops raised by natives. In the course of the last few years, the sum of 30,000 marks has been paid out in this manner to intelligent negroes. The danger that, in the event of a sudden slump in the price of cotton taking place those natives who have abandoned other forms of cultivation for cotton would be economically ruined, is met by the Committee, in those cases where it is asked to do so, guaranteeing a fixed minimum price at which it undertakes to buy the crops from the growers, should there be no purchasers, or should the prices offered be under this figure. So far, this price guarantee has only once been had recourse to, and that only in the case of the Province of Muansa. This was in the year 1911, and the Committee succeeded, nevertheless, in disposing of the crops at a figure, which covered the minimum price thus payed together with the expenses entailed by the whole transaction. Consequently, it seems tolerably sure that, in course of time, the European Colonies in Africa will rise to considerable importance as growers of cotton for the markets of the world.

ART AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Yesterday another short stretch of the Berlin Underground Railway, the line between Spittelmarkt and Alexanderplatz, was opened for traffic, the line is to be carried through to the extreme North-East of Berlin and this further section is likewise to be thrown open to the public in the immediate future. Although this continuation of so long neglected Underground Railway network of the City of Berlin only forms an event in itself of purely local interest, the newly-opened stretch of line becomes of general interest by the fact that Art has been called in, possibly in a manner never hitherto attempted, to assist in the construction of the stations. In the matter of the Berlin Underground Railway, things have gone, from this point of view, the same way as has been the case with all other modern engineering enterprises: little by little the idea has been gaining ground that Art should work hand in hand with industry in this direction. It must be admitted that modern technical development has many sins to atone for in this direction; the practical side of our present day life is largely responsible for the fact, that the modern man has grown accustomed to regard a number of utilitarian innovations as absolutely necessary to his comfort although these latter in reality in no way tend to make his existence a happier one. Of course our engineers had gradually to feel their way and to grow accustomed to their new task and to the proper utilisation of the various new materials placed at their disposal by the inventions of modern science. The Eiffel Tower was one of the first structures of this kind which showed to what extent artistic taste can be allied with engineering science. Subsequently, bridge-building as in the case of the Alfula Railway in Switzerland showed how the artistic side of engineering may be developed. The beauty of engineering works of this kind consists in the fact that the necessary strength and durability is obtained with the least possible crowding of material and it is precisely in this direction that the beauty of the two new Berlin Elevated Railway stations, "Danziger Strasse" and "Nordring", is to be sought for. The artistic manner in which these structures have been carried out is to be placed to the credit of Professor Grenander.

ARTISTIC EFFECTS.

Combining strength and lightness, clear and sharp of outline, the girders themselves form the actual framework of the structure. The latter is only covered in by a small pointed roof, through the glass of which the light falls on to the station. Here we have the same kind of beauty of outline that one appreciates in a well-built ship. An artistic effect is produced, furthermore, by the judicious manner in which the expense of surface is divided and held together. The manner in which the walls of the stations are connected, the narrow rows of windows and the light gratings round the outside of the stations perform the service required of them, and in which a half story is utilised to add an appearance of loftiness to the whole structure; all this

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WAR IN CHINA.

FORTS BOMBARDED AND CAPTURED.

NORTHERN SUCCESSES.

ENGAGEMENTS IMMINENT IN THE SOUTH.

PLIGHT OF SHANGHAI.

CITY FACED WITH PROSPECT OF FAMINE.

The civil war in China has developed to an alarming extent.

The Northerners have bombarded and captured Hukow forts, and an army of 20,000 troops is proceeding south to encounter the rebel forces.

The expectations of a big battle at Nanking will not be realised, the city having returned to the northern allegiance.

The plight of Shanghai is serious. Food supplies have been interrupted and refugees from North and South are crowding into the city which is faced with the prospect of famine. Fires have broken out in the native town, and there is extensive looting.

Warships of the Powers are, however, in port, and the city is being patrolled by a strong force of bluejackets, volunteers, and police.

INVASION OF THE SOUTH.

SUCCESS OF THE NORTHERN FORCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30.

The Northern troops, estimated at between twelve and twenty thousand, arrived at Hsuchowfu on the 29th instant. Thence they were despatched in a southerly direction, partly by rail and partly by the grand canal, en-route for Chinkiang.

The Northerners captured the Hukow forts on Friday, after a fierce bombardment from a gunboat. Troops were landed below the forts, under the cover of a bombardment, and rushed the position at nightfall. They will now advance on Nanchang.

NANKING REMAINS TRUE TO THE NORTH.

PEKING, July 30.

Five thousand Southerners have arrived at Nanking, three thousand of whom will proceed to Yangchow. The Northerners are converging on Nanking where a battle is expected.

REFUGEES CROWDING INTO SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 30.

The Northern reinforcements of 4,000 soldiers and three cruisers have arrived on the Yangtse and landed troops twenty miles below Woosung, the bombardment of which is inexplicably delayed. Refugees are crowding into Shanghai. The Consuls have protested about the Northern admiral firing over Shanghai.

LATER.

The Chamber of Commerce and other local bodies at Nanking have telegraphed to the Chinese and British authorities at Shanghai that General Huanghsing has left Nanking, and that the proclamation of independence has been cancelled. The city is quiet. The return of Nanking to the Northern allegiance is confirmed by a wireless message from a warship.

LOOTING COMMENCES.

LATER.

There is a great influx into Shanghai of refugees from the North and South; and a serious prospect of a shortage of food, owing to the interruption of supplies. Philanthropic bodies are every night providing some thousands of refugees with food.

Fires have done considerable damage in the native city. They are partly due to the bursting of shells, and partly to incendiarism with a view to looting, which is most prevalent. The Foreign settlements, however, have been comparatively unaffected by this style of warfare.

Two Chinese and two Annamese police have been killed in the French quarter, while numerous narrow shaves are reported.

All the laundrymen have fled to their homes, and Shanghai is threatened with a lack of clean clothes.

BRITISH POLICE OFFICER FIRED AT.

An unpleasant incident is reported from the suburbs of Chapei. Captain Barrett, of the Municipal Police, was fired at, but, fortunately, was not wounded. An armed demonstration was afterwards made by a force of bluejackets and volunteers.

The Foreign residents in the outlying districts and those adjoining Chapei have been warned to move to the settlement.

H. M. ships "Monmouth," "Kent" and "Newcastle," besides American, French, Japanese and Italian warships are now at Shanghai. All the boundaries are strongly patrolled by bluejackets, volunteers and Sikh police.

COTTON IN UGANDA.

YOUNG KING'S PROMISE TO MANCHESTER.

LONDON, July 30.

The King of Uganda was the guest of the British Cotton-Growing Association at Manchester yesterday. In a speech at the banquet, the King said he would do his utmost on his return home to increase the supply of cotton.

Home Sporting news will be found on Page 5.

INDIA OFFICE.

REORGANISATION OF BUSINESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30.

The *Times* this morning says that the scheme for the reorganisation of the business of the India Office has been approved, and that Lord Crewe will outline the changes to-morrow. The paper says some of these changes may require legislation next session.

It further says that there has been much criticism of the dilatory and cumbrous procedure of the India Office, but declares that the rumours of the abolition of the India Council as at present constituted are quite unwarranted. On the contrary, Lord Crewe's suggestions will strengthen the Council, and lead to greater despatch in its business.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

SPREADING OF THE DISEASE BY WILD ANIMALS.

LONDON, July 29.

Sir David Bruce, the head of the Sleeping Sickness Commission, has arrived in England for a few weeks before returning to Nyassaland to continue his researches.

Sir David says the Commissioners are convinced that the sickness is spread by wild animals, and he thinks that game in affected areas should be destroyed as a standing menace to the natives and "white" people alike. The type of sickness in Nyassaland is more rapid than in Uganda and West Africa and is invariably fatal. He does not believe there is any danger of this form of disease spreading; he thinks it has probably existed in the infected areas from time immemorial and will never assume the terrible proportions of sleeping sickness in the Congo and Uganda.

Mr. Harcourt has appointed an influential representative committee, under the presidency of Earl Desart and including numerous scientists, to determine whether it is necessary and feasible to carry out the experiment of game destruction in a localised area, and if so, to decide upon the locality, the cost and other details; and whether it would be advisable to attempt the extermination of wild animals either locally or generally.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LARGE NUMBER OF CRUISERS DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 29.

The naval manœuvres are concluded, but in the absence of official information it is impossible to ascertain what has been the general result. It is only known that a large number of vessels, especially cruisers and destroyers, were obliged to come into different ports as either destroyed or out of action.

LONDON, July 30.

It appears that the naval manœuvres are not finished and that the fleets have only come into the ports to coal before resuming operations to-morrow.

Troops have been landed. It is believed, therefore, that there will be no more raids on the coast.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL.

LONDON, July 29.

The House of Lords, after debating the Scottish Temperance Bill, has reached a compromise with the House of Commons, ensuring the passage of the measure.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

LONDON, July 30.

With reference to Lord Crewe's statement on Tibet, it is semi-officially declared in St. Petersburg that the treaty signed by M. Dorjieff on behalf of the Dalai Lama was concluded without the intervention, or even the knowledge, of the Russian Government.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

ROME, July 29.

Admiral Cattolica, Minister of Marine, has resigned, and will be succeeded by the youthful Admiral Millo, the hero of the Dardanelles raid.

CALIFORNIAN LAND LAW.

CRISIS NOT PASSED.

TOKIO, July 30.

It is now acknowledged that the American reply on the Californian land question is not satisfactory. Japan will shortly send a third Note to Washington. Meanwhile, the Yokohama Specie Bank is arranging loans for Japanese desirous of purchasing property in California before the Land Act comes into force.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 30.

The Death is announced of Mr. George Frederick Nicholl.

[The late Mr. George Frederick Nicholl, M. A., was Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford University from 1878 to 1909, and was an honorary Fellow of Balliol. His publications included a grammar of the Samaritanian language, a Bengali grammar, and an Assamese grammar.]

The death is announced of M. Asser, one of the Dutch Ministers of State.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

STRIKE FEARS.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE RAND.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRETORIA, July 30.

The Government is confident of its ability to maintain the principal railway routes in the event of a general strike. Each train will carry an armed force, and will be preceded by a pilot engine for fear of dynamite. The vulnerable points of the routes will be strongly guarded.

The Government hopes to confine the strike to the Transvaal and is credited with having the situation well in hand. The moment the strike is declared, martial law will be proclaimed throughout the strike areas, and, simultaneously, the natives in the mines will be marched overland to their territories by armed convoys.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS REFUSED.

PRETORIA, July 29.

In response to the request for a reply to the Labour demands, which were again presented to the Government yesterday, General Botha declared that the Government will not go further than it has already announced.

LORD GLADSTONE'S REASONS FOR USE OF TROOPS.

LONDON, July 29.

A Parliamentary paper has been published to-day comprising the despatch from Lord Gladstone to Mr. Harcourt on July 7 on the subject of the strike riots. The despatch concludes by declaring that, in view of the unpreparedness of the new local forces, the urgency of the situation, the danger of a native outbreak, and the formidable number of criminal and disorderly classes in Johannesburg, Lord Gladstone did not hesitate to accede to the urgent demands of the Union Government for troops. If the troops were to be sent at all it was necessary to send them in strength. The Imperial troops saved the situation, not only by service excellently rendered, but by adding greatly to the effectiveness of the police.

Lord Gladstone adds, "I am certain that the loss of life would have been much higher but for the presence of the troops. If the inadequate forces of the Union had been left to deal with the situation, the result would have been wholesale destruction of life and property."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

SCHEME TO EXPEDITE ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 30.

A communication has been addressed by the Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government to the Secretaries of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, the Rangoon Trades Association, and other public bodies, inviting their opinions on the subject of a contract between His Majesty's Postmaster-General and the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., for an eastern mail service as far as Burma. The letter states that the fixation is the main point concerned of the period of transit between Brindisi and Bombay at 306 hours in the south-west monsoon and 270 hours during the rest of the year. The acceleration of the period of transit so as to secure the arrival of the mail on Thursday morning, instead of Friday morning at Bombay, would permit of the arrival on Monday morning of the English mail at Rangoon and the possibility of answering letters so as to catch the outgoing mail leaving on Tuesday. This change is one from which Burma will derive more benefit than any other province in British India, but it will probably not be made unless the merchantile community of the province is very strongly in favour of it.

The second point for consideration is the advisability of a second mail service to Europe during the week. This service need not necessarily be provided by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

POLITICAL DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At a Durbar held at Dacca on Monday, the Governor of Bengal made an important statement regarding the political situation in Bengal. His Excellency deplored the increase of dacoities, and appealed to the people to help the Government in checking them. Political dacoities were not common in Bengal, and the Bengalees, as a whole, looked to the protection of the British Raj. There were, however, a few irreconciliables, who worked in secret to corrupt the minds of young men and lead them to commit heinous crimes, thereby forcing Government to take repressive measures. In conclusion, Lord Carmichael appealed to the people to combat the evils.

MARCONI PATENTS.

TERMS OF ROYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—Mr. Samuel has stated in the House of Commons that the Government had arranged to pay the Marconi Company in place of ten per cent. a general royalty of four per cent. in respect of internal transmitting apparatus, and two per cent. each in respect of internal receiving, external transmitting and external receiving apparatus, thus securing a reduction of the royalty should it be possible to discard a portion of the Marconi patents.

BALKAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

GREEK AND SERVIA OBDURATE.

QUESTION OF CEASING HOSTILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, July 29.

The Peace delegates will hold a preliminary meeting to-day. It is understood that all of them possess full powers to conclude a definite peace, but it is believed that the question of the immediate cessation of hostilities will cause a divergence of opinion, and that the Greeks and Servians will decline to sign an armistice pending Bulgaria's acceptance of their terms.

BUKHAREST, July 30.

It is expected that the Peace Conference will be protracted. Rumania will probably support the Bulgarians in their demand for an immediate suspension of hostilities.

In an interview, M. Venizelos insisted upon Kavalla remaining Greek.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

BULGARIANS REPULSED BY GREEKS.

SALONIKA, July 29.

The Bulgarians on July 27, encouraged by the arrival of reinforcements, turned upon a pursuing force of Greeks north-east of Djumaia and fierce fighting ensued. The Greeks were three times dislodged from one position at the point of the bayonet, but the Bulgarians were finally repulsed with heavy loss. The Bulgarians had burned the Greek and Mussulman quarters in Djumaia.

GOVERNING ALBANIA.

LONDON, July 29.

The Conference of Ambassadors is agreed regarding Albania, which will be governed by a Prince appointed at the end of the half-year. Meanwhile, a Commission consisting of a representative of each Power and one Albanian, will enquire on the spot as to the best means of reorganising the administration. It has been decided that the gendarmery shall be officered by Swedes.

THE SECOND CAPITAL.

TURKISH JOY AT THE CAPTURE OF ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.

The Crown Prince arrived at Adrianople, yesterday, and was received in state by the civil, military, and religious authorities.

Replying to an address of welcome at the Municipal Buildings, the Prince thanked the Almighty that the second Capital of the Empire had been reconquered by the valour of the army.

At a mass meeting in the afternoon, a resolution was passed expressing the desire of the population to remain Ottomans.

GREECE AND THRACE.

SALONIKA, July 30.

A division of the Greek fleet has occupied the ports of Lagos, Maronia, and Makri on coast of Thrace.

HOWRAH SHOOTING CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN MILL MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Howrah shooting case came on to-day before Mr. Patterson, District Magistrate. In this case, Mr. McGee, manager of the Howrah Flour Mills, is charged under Section 304 I. P. C., with doing a rash and negligent act whereby a railway coolie was shot at Ramkristapore station on the E. I. R. The Court Inspector of Howrah prosecuted, while Mr. Gregory and Martelli defended.

The deceased was working in a waggon, the door of which was open when he was shot. The prosecution examined three police officers, two coolies, who where working in the waggon with the deceased, and Mr. Axtell, assistant manager of the mills.

The police witnesses stated that the verandah, from which the shot was fired, was visible from the waggon.

Mr. Axtell said he was shooting at a barrel when McGee fired at the centre of a sunflower. Immediately afterwards, it was stated by coolies that one of their number had been shot. The witness said the waggon was partly visible from the verandah, but the doorway was not.

Mr. Gregory, for the accused, said his client had no reason to suppose anybody was working in the waggon. He was not guilty of negligence in that if the bullet had taken a straight course it would have passed between the open space between two waggons. His case was that the bullet hit a tree and was thus deviated from its course. Mr. Gregory said his client had lost his employment in consequence of the affair.

The magistrate viewed the spot, and the hearing was adjourned.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, July 30.

Mr. P. Pedron, said to be a descendant of the historical Pedron family, was out shooting with some Indian friends. A relation of Hafiz Abdul Karim, late Munshi to Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, was one of the party. A shot was fired at a buck, but it appears to have missed, and the bullet apparently struck some hard object, flew off at a tangent, and struck a villager in a neighbouring field, killing him instantly. The matter is now under investigation by the local police. Mr. Pedron and his party appear to have been roughly handled by the villagers of the locality where the accident took place.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

LIBERAL GRANTS BY GOVERNMENT.

FURTHER SUM OF RS. 12½ LAKHS ALLOTTED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Educational Department:—

The Director of Public Instruction has recently represented to Government the desirability of relaxing the conditions under which allotments are made from the annual provision of one lakh for grants-in-aid of the construction and equipment of primary schools. This provision, which was first instituted in 1905 and is drawn from the recurring grant made in that year by the Government of India in aid of primary education in the Bombay Presidency, has hitherto been administered strictly in accordance with the building grant rules which require that the managers of the institution for which a grant is sought should first provide a half-share of the total sum required. It is now pointed out that the District Local Boards, whose schools form the staple of the system of primary education in the Bombay Presidency, find it difficult to comply with this condition owing to the inelastic nature of their revenues and the increased recurring liabilities which the extension of primary education and the improved conditions under which it is conducted have thrown upon them. This difficulty has resulted in the provision being only partially utilized, although the need for the better housing and equipment of primary schools is admitted on every side.

In these circumstances the Director of Public Instruction proposed that this annual provision of one lakh should, as an experiment for the next five years, be distributed among the District Local Boards in the form of *free* grants for the construction and equipment of their primary schools, the requirements of municipal and aided primary schools continuing to be met under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules but from another source.

ALLOTMENT FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Since the above proposals were received, however, the Government of India have made liberal assignments for the general improvement of education in this Presidency, included among which is a sum of Rs. 12 1-2 lakhs for the erection and equipment of schools mainly of the elementary class. These very considerable additional resources will admit of a wider application of the principle underlying the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction, a principle which has the entire approval of Government.

The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the system of *free* grants for the building and equipment of schools should be extended to municipalities also, for he considers that the need of good school buildings in municipal areas is as pressing and the difficulties to municipalities in providing such buildings are often as great as is the case with the District Local Boards. Foremost among the measures which have been put forward in connection with the campaign against the spread of tuberculosis in urban areas is the provision of spacious, well-ventilated and generally hygienic school buildings. The Governor in Council considers that the importance of this measure can hardly be exaggerated, and he is prepared therefore to give municipalities financial assistance towards the execution of projects designed to give effect to it.

The allotment of Rs. 12 1-2 lakhs will accordingly be devoted to the payment of free building and equipment grants, not only to District Local Boards, but also to those municipalities which are in the greatest need of suitable school buildings but whose financial circumstances do not admit of their undertaking the construction of them on the terms laid down in the grant-in-aid rules.

For the present the existing annual provision of one lakh referred to above will continue to be distributed on the same terms as before. The question of drawing upon it for the purpose of free grants will be considered when the allotment of Rs. 12 1-2 lakhs has been fully expended.

VANISHING TRICK IN MADRAS.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, July 30.

Last night a large crowd assembled at the Victoria Hall to witness an entertainment advertised "By Professor D. K. Kahn, hypnotist and mesmerist". Long past the hour for the opening, the performance had not started, and the audience grew impatient. The superintendent of the Hall then searched the stage and green rooms and found no one. Several other people searched the premises, and the police officer on duty then discovered that the professor was absent, but his wand and a letter were taken charge of. The letter showed that he "professor" was a fraud who had no intention of doing anything wonderful. He advertised the show, it is alleged in order to get money as he was in financial straits. The Police took charge of a box containing 836 tickets and Rs. 47-8 in cash. A little wooden box containing the major portion of the receipts had been removed by an accomplice shortly before the time fixed for the opening, another man being left in charge to sell tickets.

ASSAULT ON POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At early dawn on July 26, some police officers of the Moulvi Bazaar thana went to Uttarmulains, within two miles from the town to arrest some accused in connection with a rioting case. In the course of an altercation the accused's relations assaulted the police. One head constable and three constables, it is said, have been seriously wounded. The next morning the police numbering about 50 went to the locality, but returned disappointed as the houses of their assailants were found closed and deserted.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON TAGAI LOANS.

CONCLUSION OF PRESENT SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 30.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again to-day at 11-30 a. m. in the Council Hall, when the principal items brought up for consideration were:—

(1) A proposal to re-consider the interest charged by the Government on loans to agriculturists.

(2) The advisability of a committee being formed to consider and report whether any alteration or amendment is desirable in the constitution of the electorates formed for the election of members to the Council.

The resolution concerning the *tagai* loans was withdrawn after discussion, H. E. the Governor remarking that they should have due regard to business principles and did not consider the present rate of interest too high.

The resolution affecting the constitution of electorates was defeated by 22 votes to 15.

There being no further business, the present sessions of the Council was then brought to a conclusion.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani withdrew his resolution recommending the removal of the express prohibition against the employment of matriculates in the public service.

INTEREST ON TAGAI LOANS.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole moved:—"That this Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to reconsider the question of interest charged on Tagai loans to agriculturists, and reduce the same from 6 1-4 to 4 1-2 per cent. per annum in the case of loans granted under the Government of India Land Improvement Loans Act (Act 19) of 1883. He said the cultivators of the Deccan were no better off now than they were 50 years ago, and the rate of interest on Tagai bore very hardly on the poorest classes. These cultivated their lands for six months, and for the remaining six months of the year had to find work as labourers in neighbouring villages or in Bombay or other commercial centres. In this way, he just managed to obtain a livelihood for himself, his wife and his family. It was the duty of the Government to do all possible to relieve the condition of such cultivators, and the first step should be to give each cultivator a well. Then he would be able, without trouble, to support himself and his family without leaving his own village. It would be quite practicable to get a syndicate in Bombay to make Tagai advances at five per cent. During the time when five per cent. was charged, there was a loss in every year except one. Then in 1907-08, there was a small credit balance of Rs. 4,000. The losses in the other eight years amounted to Rs. 78,78,000. The Government were obliged to run what was practically a large banking business without causing loss to the general taxpayer.

The Hon. Mr. Hidayatallah seconded. He said he was reminded of the days of the Moguls, when the Government gave Tagai without interest. That was now done in Sind, where individual landowners advanced money to ryots for land improvement.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said everyone had sympathy with the resolution, but Mr. Godbole's arguments seemed to rest on an entirely theoretical basis. The Government could not afford to charge lower. Sinking wells in the Deccan was a very costly and doubtful enterprise.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas urged the Government to surrender half per cent.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola said the general tax-payer derived a considerable indirect advantage from the improvement of agricultural land, and he thought the Council should be satisfied provided the Government made no profit from Tagai loans. He advised Mr. Godbole to withdraw his resolution.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The Hon. Mr. Orr, as president of the Committee which investigated the Tagai account, said suggested an increase of interest, said 6 1-4 per cent. was recommended only to simplify the Government's account, and so that the ryot should understand he had to pay one anna in each rupee. The point should also be considered that the ryot should not be encouraged by too low a rate of interest to make unprofitable investments. The further rate was a very moderate one, being one-third or one-half of anything the ryot could get from any sowcar. He found that in Sind, where they were told landlords made loans without interest, rent was a percentage of produce which was a very important point.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta deprecated the attitude which permitted the Government to compare its rate of interest with those of sowcars and Marwaris. He argued that the general taxpayer had no interest in the matter. It was a question between the Government and the ryots from whom it gained its land revenue on continually increasing settlements. The Government should make no profit from Tagai, and he contended that, if the figures were examined and the ten years which had been mentioned were left out, it would be found that there was a profit to the State.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed to enquire into the question of profit on the basis of the average result of five years' collection.

The Hon. Mr. Patel seconded this motion.

The Hon. Mr. Khandalawalla spoke of the inutility of sinking wells on the holdings of many ryots. It must be considered by the committee whether the result of the works affected by the loans were likely to enable the cultivators to repay the Tagai. Years of scarcity and partial failure must also be considered, because in those years the Government never received more than half payment.

Sir Richard Lamb said there was no need for a committee. The information could be obtained from the Secretariat, and they might be published in a Press Note as soon as ready. The figures given by Mr. Carmichael showed that, for the

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

FIRST IMPRESSION. Lord and Lady Willingdon have made a very favourable impression on the public. They have both come up fully to the reputation which they have brought with them to this country. The Governor has been busy making the acquaintance of representative men and institutions in Poona, and Lady Willingdon has been exhibiting an equal interest in public life on its social side. His Excellency is winning the hearts of the people entrusted to his care by his frank, manly and open-hearted manner, by his high purpose and generous instincts. Resolved to do the right to the utmost of his power, his good heart and sound principles ought to carry him a long way. He is not an orator or a phrase-maker. We may well dispense with either, and he does not himself aspire to the role. His speeches are brief, and plain and direct, animated by good sense and good feeling, as witness his address to the Moslem deputation at Poona, or his discourse to the students of the Deccan College. He said that Government would always welcome fair and reasoned criticisms of their actions, from whatever quarter they came, because the object of the Government was one with that of the people, namely, "the uplifting and betterment of the moral and material welfare of all the races and classes in this land." This is just what I have on occasions observed in this column, that the State and the people are one, because their interests are identical, and that herein lies the highest good of the Commonwealth. Lord Willingdon told the students that, with the development of the country and the expansion of its trade and industries, there would be an ever-widening scope for men of brains and knowledge. I think that, when other avenues of employment are open to our youths, they will cease hankering for Government service and fretting over their disappointment, when they have failed in their object. His Lordship also impressed upon the students that high character and good influence were, at least, as necessary as "book work" to make a good citizen. The occasion was the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Selby, late Principal of the Deccan College. A deep scholar and a philosopher, Dr. Selby loved the college, and exercised for over a quarter of a century a potent influence on successive generations of students, much of which must have resulted in good. Professors of his calibre and attainments, combined with his high character, are not common in India. Exceptional men will always be rare. But the country wants a better type than is to be found in the ordinary run of professors; and, if more money is necessary to secure a higher class of men, we shall not grudge the expenditure. The average standard of professors in our colleges, however estimable a number of them may be individually, falls much below our ideal.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MOSLEM GIRLS. I cordially welcome the opening in Poona of the Central Zenana School for the training of Moslem girls as teachers. It will greatly stimulate the causes of women's education among Mahomedans. I have noticed a growing disposition on their part in Bombay to send their girls to school; but the want of qualified woman teachers has acted as a serious handicap. No males can be employed, save where the girls are very young, and the females available are mostly inefficient. I am sure that the development of female education amongst Mahomedans only awaits a regular and adequate supply of qualified women-teachers. This community is fast overcoming the prejudice against the enlightenment of women. I do not know, if it ever shared the absurd prejudices reported lately from the Punjab, that the educated woman was likely to be childless, and that the husband of such a woman was likely to die young. But some Moslems are still troubled with the notion that, if women were taught to read and write, they might employ their knowledge in writing objectionable letters to friends! At the Training School the standard of qualification will not be very high in the beginning. But there is no doubt that it will be gradually raised, until it reaches the level attained in similar institutions designed for Hindus. It is gratifying to notice that the Mahomedans have been taking full advantage of their favourable circumstances. The Government have been generous and sympathetic, and they have been receiving warm and energetic co-operation from the community. Some of their wealthy members have come forward with gifts of money, and among these none has given so splendidly as Sir Cureembhoy Ibrahim. The reproach of being a backward community is being rapidly and eagerly wiped away.

MATRIMONY IN INDIA. They are going to tax bachelors above the age of thirty in France. It is proposed that, if they continued unregenerate after they have attained this age, they should be mulcted to the extent of 20 per cent. of their income. Whatever their condition, physical, moral, or economical, they must find a mate if they wanted to escape the fine. If the proposed law were made universal, and if no exceptions were allowed, it will bear hard upon men peculiarly situated. But as an Indian, I am not concerned in the proposed legislation. It interests me, however, in relation to the existence of a diametrically opposite set of circumstances in India. If it were desirable to levy a tax upon bachelors in the West to promote matrimony, it would be equally desirable in India to levy a tax upon parents, who united their children in marriage before they had attained a certain minimum limit of age. None of us in this country can escape the marriage bond. We are married off before we are in a position to understand the significance of the ceremony which unites us for life with our partners, for weal or woe. Marriage is a mark of respectability for both sexes, and more for girls than boys; and, in the universal search for brides, no girl in India need grow up a spinster, and pine secretly for some one to come along and marry her. The caste system, with the social isolation enjoined by it, is favourable in its effects to the matrimonial prospects of girls. Owing to the

scarcity of girls in several castes they are at a premium, and their parents can not resist the temptation of selling them to the highest bidder. Where no such scarcity prevails, the tables are turned upon the parents of girls, who are obliged to pay large sums to obtain suitable husbands for them. In Bengal, a number of young men have lately taken a pledge that they will not stipulate for a dowry, but that they will leave it entirely to the discretion of the girl's father to determine the amount. Even under this voluntary system, cases are likely to arise, in which the bridegroom will be disappointed, feeling that his father-in-law might have been more generous or less niggardly. But dowry or no dowry, in India we all must marry, and are not deterred, in the least, by economic considerations. For the hapiness of a union, the Indian will incur a debt, from which he may find no relief during his life. There is none so poor but will like to see a large family growing up around him. It is an article of faith with us that every child born unto us brings his own luck with him. Our faith in a merciful Providence is infinite, and we are never troubled by economic doubts and apprehensions. After all is said, I do not, of course, advocate legislation in social matters. All I intended was to point out a case, in which we notice a fundamental difference between East and West.

A GREAT REFORMER.

For some years past, Hindu reformers have been celebrating the anniversary of Cursondas Mulji in Bombay. A reactionary journal has had the temerity to ask what the man had done to deserve the honour. His life and work have not been appreciated by the writer, because they were entirely opposed to his own conception of social propriety. But, for every man of ordinary sense and integrity of mind, there is abundant reason for remembering the stout-hearted enemy of abuses and iniquities, who braved all and suffered all in defence of his principles. The Maharaj Libel Case, in which he had to fight against overwhelming odds, furnishes a glorious page in his career. He was not an arm-chair exponent of principles; he was not an academic advocate of reform; he was not one of those,—and they are too many,—who shrink from their professions at the crucial moment. He put all his vehemence and energy into his campaign, and he went through the severest ordeals in the sacred cause to which he had devoted himself. He was a real man, truthful and sincere, ardent and courageous, and be it remembered that, fifty years ago, it needed far more courage and self-sacrifice to identify oneself actively with reform than at the present day. Caste is not so very rigid and censorious as it was even twenty-five years back. With regard to widow-remarriage, some of the Mahajans have relaxed so far as to permit the union of little girls, who are widowed shortly after marriage. It is computed that there are in India half a million widows of marriageable age. Just think what this fact signifies. What a lot of sin and misery it means! And all that is preventible. The more's the pity.

DION.

BHAMPTA TRIAL.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN LIVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 30.

In connection with the Bhampta gang case now proceeding before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, to-day put into the witness-box Inspector Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Burdwan, who deposed to making inquiries into the fact that a large number of money-orders had been sent from Howrah to the Satara district between 1896 and 1904. He went to the Bhampta quarter and there lighted on the accused No 48, Malhari Ellapa, who told the witness his name was Ganpat Gaikwad and that he was a relative of the Maharaja of Baroda and a metal contractor by trade. The witness took him to the Post Office where he was identified by clerks as the man who had sent money-orders in the name of Ramdas. At the search of the accused's house, several money-order receipts were found, as also a railway map of India. After enquiries in Satara, the witness got accused convicted under Chapter 8 C. P. C.

The owner of the house in Calcutta, occupied by the Bhamptas, was next examined. He said these men lived in extravagant style. They held the Satya Narayan Pooja every Saturday and every new and full moon day when 50 to 60 Bhamptas assembled, drank English wines and distributed cash and sweets.

The case is proceeding.

AUSTRIAN SMUGGLER.

CONVICTED AT CALCUTTA,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 30.

In the Egmore Police Court, to-day, Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Vellora Prodam, an Austrian stoker, on board the steamer "Silesia," was charged with smuggling over 26 lbs. of cocaine into Calcutta. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000; in default three weeks' further imprisonment.

KOTTAYAM MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, July 30.

The following particulars ragarding the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, a European dentist, have been gathered by a special correspondent:—

B. W. Swiney of the Travancore Police, and a son of a former District Superintendent of the same force, and Mrs. Stephens are charged with comitting the murder of Mr. Stephens, under Section 301 of the Travancore Penal Code. Thirty-six witnesses have been cited for prosecution. The first accused, Swiney, is now in custody at Yetamanoor, and the second accused, Mrs. Stephens, is in custody at Kottayam. Mr. Thomas Vurgese, Sirkar Vakil, will conduct the prosecution in the case, while the first and the second accused will be defended by the two pleaders. The case will be heard by the divisional First Class Magistrate of Kottayam.

THE DEBATE ON PERSIA.

LORD CURZON'S SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

In the course of the debate on Persia in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that the work needed in Southern Persia was beyond the gendarmerie. Sooner or later, the Government must contemplate the use of British Indian Officers. He opined that there, and there alone, the one form of an ultimate solution must lie.

Lord Morley said the plan of sending Indian officers had been contemplated three years ago, but further reflection showed its disadvantages.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

RIVER STEAMERS DISABLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

News reached Calcutta to-day of a heavy cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. Incoming steamers report terrific seas and winds of hurricane violence. From the early hours of to-day Calcutta swept with gusts of unusual voilence, and the danger signal No. 9 was hoisted at all the river ports.

Eastern Bengal appears to have felt the full force of the cyclone. There is a rumour that Barisal has suffered very badly, but no details are to hand. The steamer "Sky," on the Narain-gunge run, was blown ashore, while the steamer "Rupsa" has been grounded near Noakhali, and the service to Noakhali has been suspended.

Great damage is reported from the Diamond Harbour district, many houses having been washed away by the floods. Great alarm prevailed among the inhabitants, but it is believed no lives were lost.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

last fourteen years, they had been working at a loss of four and a half lakhs. The Government quite accepted the principle that it ought not to work at a profit, but it did not want to work at a loss.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole, in reply, said that in years of scarcity Tagai was generously given and frequently without proper inquiry. With proper and ordinary care, losses from such years could be much reduced. He was willing to withdraw his resolution if the Government would supply the figures of the cost of Tagai administration since 1909.

Sir Richard Lamb said the exact cost of the establishment could not be differentiated.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE GOVERNOR EXPLAINS.

H. E. the Governor congratulated Mr. Godboli on having raised a discussion of such interest which had been so informing. The point was whether the Government was fully alive to the fact that the rate of interest should be as low as possible and in consonance with the ordinary business habits. He could hardly think that any hon. member thought that the Government was charging a high rate with the intention of making a profit. The Government realised that they should do everything to make the life of the ryots as easy as possible, with due regard to business principles, and it was clear that the rate at the present time was not too high.

Considering all the circumstances involved, the Hon. Mr. Upasani withdrew his resolution.

CONSTITUTION OF ELECTORATES.

The Hon. Sir Rahimtoola moved that the Governor in Council be requested to appoint a committee to consider and report whether any alteration or amendment is desirable in the constitution of the electorates, formed for the election of members of this Council and published in the schedules annexed to the regulations, and that the report made by the Committee be published and laid on the table of the Council. He said he merely desired to show that there was room for enquiry. He pointed out, among other matters, that electorates were hurriedly allotted two years ago, and thought that, in electorates of a moderate size, there should be a direct election. He argued that the people engaged in trade and commerce should be represented directly, rather than by associations. He urged that the franchise should be widened for the trades on the basis of the payment of income-tax and communal electorates on the payment of income-tax and educational qualifications.

MOTION DEFEATED.

After an interval for tiffin, His Excellency, having another engagement the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb took the chair, and remarked that it might save the time of the Council if he stated that, if there appeared to be a general desire for such a committee, the Government would not oppose the resolution. However, they left the matter to the Council.

The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, defended the representation by the association, and several Indian members opposed the resolution. It was contended that the present electorates had not caused dissatisfaction.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out that Sir Ebrahim and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe, who supported him, were nominated members. How could they expect sympathy from elected members, who naturally had no fault to find with the constituencies which sent them to the Council? The resolution could find no support in the Council, and he advised its withdrawal.

Sir Ebrahim declared that the debate had proved his case, as most of the speakers had implied dissatisfaction with some part of the system.

The motion was defeated by 22 votes against 15.

The resolution of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas regarding the Finance Committee was withdrawn, in view of the recent Press Note.

The proceedings of this sessions of the Council was then concluded.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 30.

A deputation of the Depressed Classes Mission, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Dr. Mann, Mr. Shinde, Prof Wellinkar, three members of the depressed classes and others waited upon His Excellency Lord Willingdon at the Council Hall this afternoon.

Prof Wellinkar spoke on behalf of the deputation, laying before His Excellency, the needs of the Mission.

His Excellency promised to send his formal reply to the memorial submitted for his consideration by the deputation in due course. He expressed his sincere and heartly sympathy with the work of the Mission, and promised to do everything in his power to further their objects. As regards the Mission's demand that the total expenditure on their institutions should be shared between them and the Government, half and half, His Excellency asked the deputation to submit for his consideration a fresh application which would receive his best attention.

His Excellency has promised to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Mission at another time.

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

The address stated that the general problem of the Depressed Classes in India had been repeatedly dealt with in pamphlets and leaflets published by this Society, constantly discussed by the press and leaders of public opinion in this country and was also stated in the address by a deputation of this Society in July 1909 to His Excellency's predecessor, Lord Sydenham. The address continued:—The burden of all thoughtful and sympathetic reflection in this connection is, that the socalled untouchable communities form no less than one-sixth of the vast population in this country and are living under conditions which, looked at from any point of view, are still far behind modern ideas of social justice and public well-being; and that not only are these conditions intolerable to the modern conscience but they are also capable of being redressed though with great difficulty and infinite patience.

With the sole aim of dealing with this problem with concentrated energy, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India was originally organized by a few leading members of the Prarthana Samaj or the Theistic Church of Bombay on the 18th October 1906. In order to keep this Society free fron any religious dogma or from any present shackles such as caste, colour or creed or from any vested interests that may accumulate in future, it has purposely from the beginning not been organically connected with any Samaj or Church. Its freedom is provided for by a registered trust deed and its membership is open to any person who sympathises with its object which is stated as follows:—"The object of the Society shall be to maintain a Mission which shall seek to elevate the social as well as the spiritual condition of the Depressed Classes viz. the Mahars, Chambhars, Pariahs, Namsudras, Dheds and all otherclasses treated as untouchable in India, by (1) Promoting education, (2) Providing work, (3) Remedying their social disabilitiies, (4) Preaching to them principles of Liberal Religion, personal character and good citizenship."

WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The present organisation and work of the Society which is described at length in the last annual report a copy of which accompanies this representation among other enclosures may be summarised as follows:—

The Society has under it fifteen centres of work in and outside of the Bombay Presidency viz. Bombay, Poona, Hubli, Nagpur, Yeotmal, Thana, Satara, Mahableshwar, Malvan, Dapoli Akola, Amraoti, Bhavanagar, Mangalore, Madras. Of these the first five being incorporated branches, are under the direct control of the Executive Committee of the Society and the rest, being only affiliated, are independent in the management of their own local affairs. The head-quarters are in Parel, Bombay, and the Society is registered as a Charitable Body under Act XXI of 1860. It has at present in all thirty educational institutions of which five are Boarding Houses, four are technical institutions, one is a middle school and the remaining are primary schools. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st December last was 1,231 and the total expenditure of the Society on its educational work last year was Rs. 20,304-11-5—for which the total grant-in-aid received from the Government and the local municipalities for the year was Rs. 1,956-0-0—. Of the thirty institutions sixteen are incorporated and fourteen are affiliated to the Society.

Besides this direct educational work, the Society carried on a constant propaganda throughout the country with a view to create and maintain public opinion in favour of the cause and to do social and spiritual work directly among the Depressed Classes on the most unsectarian lines, which have to be at once progressive and yet acceptable to them in their present degraded condition. The work of the Society in this latter respect is extremely difficult and at times almost hopeless and cheerless. First because it has to deal with a mass of people, who, as victims of age-long depression, have very laragely lost the sense of self-consciousness which is essential for any attempt at self-help. And secondly, because, this work of practical charity and radical reform is so peculiarly of an uncompromising nature and affords so little worldly prospects that naturally the Society can scarcely look forward in the immediate future to anything like an adequate supply of devoted and capable missionaries who will assume responsible positions under its guidance. The Society has only six devoted missionaries, five of whom are gentlemen and one a lady, all of them Brahmos or Indian Theists.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT.

What little the Society has been able to do during the last six years with this scanty number of devoted workers and a few worthy volunteers, is summarised above and described at length in its annual reports and other literature. The Society has really only just begun to obtain practical sympathy and support from the public at large. It is, however, to be gratefully noted that the flow of public sympathy is quite steady and growing, though still very slow and far from adequate to the needs of the Society. The Society also greatfully remembers that the attitude of the Government has not only been from the beginning most sympathetic and encouraging in itself but has been quite indirectly the means of commending this rather unpopular cause to the public. The workers of the Mission most thankfully recognise the prompt smpyathy and co-operation which they often receive while on their several tours in the provinces at the hands of the various district Officers of the Government in such matters as giving official information, presiding at meetings and gatherings and even personally subscribing to the funds of the Mission.

TOKENS OF SYMPATHY.

Among the important tokens of sympathy recently received by the Society, are the following:—

(1) The Trustees of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia's estate have given Rs. 18,000 to be paid in monthly instalments of Rs. 500 each in three years from January 1912 towards the Technical School and the Boarding House of the Society at Parel, Bombay.

(2) H. H. Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar of Indore gave Rs. 20,000 towards the building of a Home for the Mission at Poona.

(3) Her Excellency Lady Hardinge gave Rs. 1,050 in connection with the last Birthday celebrations of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(4) Lady Sydenham left Rs. 500 for the Mission on her departure home, which sum was credited to the late Miss Violet Clarke Memorial Fund. This Fund consists of the original donation from Miss Clarke herself, out of the proceeds of a concert organised by her at Poona in 1908 and of later contributions from others, and now amounts to Rs. 5,000.

Having thus stated in terms the problem of the Depressed Classes and the aims, objects and work of this Society and the sympathy and support it gets from the public and the Government, the deputation would proceed most respectfully and hopefully to make the following requests and to submit the following considerations:—

NEEDS OF THE MISSION.

I. That the Bombay Government be pleased to give as grant-in-aid half of the annual expenditure of the several schools of the Society in this Presidency on the statements of the same being duly submitted annually to and passed by the Educational Department.

As stated above the total educational expenditure of the Society for the last official year was Rs. 20,304-11-5—and the grant-in-aid received from the Government and Municipalities was only Rs. 1,956-0-0,—of which Rs. 1,118 was from the Government and Rs. 838 from the Municipalities. The reasons of this evident disproportion are:—

(1) More than half of the above expenditure for the last official year was incurred by the Society on its nine institutions in and above the island of Bombay, six of which are primary schools, one is a middle school, one is a technical school and one is a boarding house. The Society has failed till now to get adequate grants-in-aid from the Bombay Municipality. For the expenditure last year on the six primary schools was Rs. 3,944-12-5 for which the Bombay Municipality gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 766 only.

(2) The technical school is to receive a grant of half the expenditure on the salaries of Teachers and other staff only, the Grant-in-aid Code not recognizing expenditure on other items.

(3) The Society has not been able to get a grant for the large expenditure incurred on account of the Boarding House at Parel, as there is no provision for such grants in the Grant-in-aid Code.

(4) Nearly one-fourth of the total expenditure (Rs. 20,304-11-5) of the Society is incurred on account of the school in Poona Camp, which has now nearly reached the stage of a middle school. The Honorary Secretary of this Branch asked the Educational Department for a grant of half the total expenditure per No. 53 of 5th January 1912 and quoted in this letter a precedent of the department of having allowed a grant-in-aid to the amount of half the expenditure of a Mahomedan school, called Islamia school, in Poona Camp. But the Educational Department strictly adhering to the letter of the Grant-in-aid Code, the school has not hitherto been able to obtain this favour.

(5) Finally as to the still remaining one-fourth of the total expenditure on behalf of the other institutions of the Society which are outside either Bombay or Poona, these institutions are either primary schools which are only being gradually developed or are of such a nature as to find no provision in the Grant-in-aid Code beyond the letter of which the Department cannot be generally expected to go.

Thus for one reason or the other, the Society has not been getting till now even for its expenditure on purely educational work, what may be fairly considered an adequate grant-in-aid either from the Government or Municipalities, and hence the deputation prays that the Government would be pleased to consider the possibility of granting aid on a more liberal scale in future.

GRANT FOR BOARDING HOUSES.

II. That the Government be also pleased to allow, as grant-in-aid, half of the annual expenditure of the Boarding Houses at Bombay, Poona and Hubli which are incorporated with the Society.

The Society long ago found out that if any real and permanent improvement was to be attempted among children belonging to the Depressed Classes, they had to be first weaned from the unhealthy influence of their home life, and kept in Boarding Houses under direct supervision. With the help of the grant from the Wadia Trustees, the Society is now boarding, lodging and educating 40 students (37 boys and 3 girls) freely at the Boarding House at Parel. The Superintendent remarks in his report "In the cour e of the whole year, there was not a single case of breach of discipline of the Hostel rules. Even the big boys who came newly to us and who are ignorant of the very word "discipline" fall in at once with the ways of the Hostel and the whole work of the institution goes on from day to day as it were in the most automatic way" (6th Annual Report, Bombay Branch page 11). All the 40 students come from outside of Bombay, and belong to 11 different districts. 32 of them attend either of the Carpentry, Tailoring, Book-binding or Painting courses at the Technical School of the Society, which is also an outcome of the grant from the Wadia Trustees, four have taken the High School course and the remaining four are little ones reading in the primary schools. But for this Boarding House, none of them would have had the opportunity of any training of this kind. Encouraged by success at Parel, the Society has newly opened a small boarding house on similar lines at Poona and also at Hubli. The total expenditure of Parel Hostel for the year 1912, was Rs. 2,159-0-9, and for the last six months from January, to June, 1913, it has been Rs. 1,549-11-11. The average monthly expenses of maintaining one boy or girl is between Rs. 6 and 7 which considering the cost of life in Bombay is not high.

The only sources of income for these Boarding Houses besides the grant from the Wadia Trustees are the Miss Clarke Memorial Fund, Rs. 5,000, and Damaji Gaikwar Fund, Rs. 2,000, in Bombay, of which only the interest is to be utilised. And the Wadia Trustees are going to continue their grant only for three years ending in December 1914, after which if no other adequate source be found, the Society will have to stop this part of its most useful work. The deputation, therefore, most earnestly prays that His Excellency's Government will carefully consider the question of providing half the expenditure annually incurred by the Society on its incorporated Boarding Houses in the Presidency, as a grant-in-aid by the Educational Department.

REPRESENTATION ON CIVIL BOARDS.

III. That the Government, when nominating members on the several District and Local Boards, and Municipalities in this Presidency, should be pleased to nominate at least one member for each of these bodies with special reference to his attitude towards the Depressed Classes to ensure that the interests of these classes may be safeguarded, especially in matters of education and sanitation.

In this connection this deputation thankfully acknowledges the fact that the Government issued a Resolution directing that copies of the address by a previous deputation of this Mission to Lord Sydenham, be forwarded to all the collectors with a request that the attention of the Municipalities in their respective charges might be drawn to the request of the Mission that additional facilities for the education of the Depressed Classes be provided. Though the workers of the Mission have since found that several Municipalities are showing increased interest in this matter, and attend to the representation made by them on their tours in the districts, still there is yet much to be desired in respect of sanitation and other matters. It is generally known that Mahars, Mangs and other untouchable communities are made to live by themselves outside the towns and villages in the districts, where naturally, the muncipal and local board athorities have not the same opportnities to inspect the sanitary and other conditions as they have in the towns and larger villages. The General Secretary of the Mission on his tours in the last two years found in many places in the Konkan and the Karnatak, the water supply, the lighting and sweeping of the lanes in the quarters inhabited by the Depressed Classes were hardly attended to at all. Some of the Mahar wadas were consequently found to be standing menaces to the health of the adjoining villages. Only a fortnight ago the Missionary of the Karnatak Branch of the Society reported to the General Secretary from Hubli, that the Mahars of Ranebennur, a taluka in the Dharwar District, were not provided with a separate well for themselves and hence they suffered great distress.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES WANTED.

Considering that the Depressed Classes constitute probably as much as 12 per cent. of the total population of this Presidency, and that such cases as mentioned above, only illustrate a grievance of very common occurrence all over the country, the Government, it is hoped, will think it high time to take some effective steps to remedy these conditions. Not a days genuine sympathy is being aroused for these clases at least among the educated people; and the deputation believes that the Government will not find it very difficult to secure active sympathisers to represent these classes in the Local Boards and Municipalities. Already the workers of this Mission have begun to find that in many places such grievances and their neglect are the outcome not so much of any lack of sympathy as of the effective and timely representation to the proper authorities. This Mission will always be ready to do what it can in this respect and will also be thankful to be put in communication with such special members if nominated by the Government.

In conclusion, this deputation beg to express their sincere wishes for the health and happiness to Your Excellency, Lady Willingdon, and they hope that during the next five years, Your Excellencies will take a warm and keen interest in the important problem of the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes in India.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

(*Continued from page 6.*)

reveals careful consideration, artistic appreciation and a highly skilful development of the technical requirements of the situation. A structure of this kind shows us the type of what really modern railway station should be; this is neither the comfortable little station of earlier years, nor the palatial structure on a vast scale that has so often been erected of late years; but consists simply in a light and practical building, of which brightness and movement are the chief necessities, and which, by a clever and artistic disposal of surfaces and lines, has a certain cheerful beauty of its own.

DECORATIVE FINISH.

In the case of the underground stations quite a different artistic finish was required. Here the architect had to use a certain amount of decorative finish. This has mainly been achieved by the happy utilisation of glazed tiles, which have been supplied by the Tile Works at Cadine. Furthermore, it was a happy idea to decorate each station with a different colour, so that the traveller may at once recognise where he is. Very definite colours have been selected for this purpose, such as yellow, red, blue, etc.; this colour scheme imparts a certain brightness and cheerfulness to these underground stations, which are thus entirely relieved of that subterranean gloom, which distinguishes the stations of the Paris Metro. A station, like the great structure just opened at the "Alexanderplatz" with its graceful lines and cheerful coloured tiles, presents a very bright, one might almost say, appetising aspect. The entrance to the "Klosterstrasse" station is of a specially decorative nature, its walls being chiefly tiled in striking yellow and blue. It is a sign of the times in which we live that the necessity for making even the most practical objects pleasing and cheerful in their outward aspect is becoming more and more recognised, and that the evil effect of an ugly environment on our nerves is being as much as possible avoided. The artistic impresion conveyed by all these new structures has been increased and completed by the fact, that every detail, from the booking office to the elevated crossings, has been carefully thought out, and executed in accordance with the entire scheme. It is very interesting to see in what a happy manner the stone foundation has been adapted to the iron superstructure in the case of the elevated stretches of the new railway. Now that attention has become directed to the necessity of making even the utilitarian as beautiful as possible, we shall doubtless witness many and vast improvements in this direction.

L. ASCH.

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The survey party in the Abor country is still keeping the field, though it is likely to be withdrawn next month owing to the rains.

Madras Revenue in June amounted to Rs.87,25,000 as compared with Rs.85,86,000 in June last year. Increases are shown by Excise, Salt and Registration ; decreases by Land Revenue, Opium, Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Customs and Forest. The total revenue for the official year to the end of June amounts to Rs. 3,30,61,000, as compared with Rs. 3,18,22,000 for the same period of last year.

The camp of exercise that is to be held in the neighbourhood of Dacca next cold weather will be one in which troops of all three arms will take part. The operations will be very different from those usually obtaining in Upper India as the country is cut up by rivers and good roads are scarce. The movements of cavalry and artillery, therefore must be restricted in a great measure, but still the manœuvres should be instructive in their own way.

The popularity of Kashmir is sufficiently shown by the ever-increasing crowds of visitors, many of whom are American tourists. All records have been broken this year. There were said to have been about 900 European visitors in Gulmarg last year, but the figures for this season are likely to be considerably over 1,000. Every hut is full, and the number of paying guests is legion. Building operations are in progress everywhere, whilst all available land in any way suitable sites are occupied by tents.

The Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department have received information that an Indian with various aliases has collected during this month several large sums of money for the alleged purpose of establishing a turf club at Patiala. The man is believed to have defrauded a number of people and to have absconded. He is reported to have written to the local postmaster directing that official to re-address any letters for him to Chicago. The police suspect that this is a ruse. He is accompanied by a servant who is also wanted on a charge of aiding and abetting him.

The amount expended by India during the year 1912 in the purchase of British motor-cars comes almost to a pound to a quarter of a million sterling. This makes us the second best customer of the British manufacturer within the Empire. Australia is easily first, taking £400,000 worth of cars besides spending £229,500 in the form of chassis and another £100,000 in "parts," figures which speak to a considerable local trade in finishing and coach work. The imports of South Africa and New Zealand are on very much the same scale as those of India, each being between £220,000 and £230,000. Last comes Canada, the great and wealthy, with a drop to £77,000. Evidently the American car there holds the field exclusively.

The work of construction at Mannar is progressing apace, says the "Times of Ceylon" and everything is expected to be in readiness for the visit of the Viceroy of India and the opening ceremony in January. The two piers to be used during the South-West and the North-East Monsoons are substantial specimens of engineering. Buildings are springing up round the important station of Mannar, and traders and stall-keepers are arriving. The bulk of the people in the island are traders, but cultivators are now being attracted to the place. There is a cocoanut industry in the island which is quite young. The trees extend in a belt along the southern part of the island, but with the settlement a larger population, the cultivation of cocoanuts is expected to spread throughout the island.

It is expected that early next year travellers will be able to cross Central Africa from ocean to ocean, a distance of about 3,200 miles without any difficulty whatever. The London correspondent of the "Scotsman" points out that from Dares Salaam, on the east coast, the Germans have already completed a line to within 100 miles of Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika a point near Ujiji, where Stanley found Livingstone in 1871; while on the western side of the lake Lukuga has been selected as the terminus, of a series of railways which the Belgians are building so as to link up the navigable stretches of the Congo. Most of the work has in fact, been done. The whole of the African Lakes region has important trading prospects and it is believed that the new route will prove a great attraction for tourists.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Pioneer" states that the Viceroy was much pleased with the signs he saw at Delhi last week of the preliminary work done on the southern site and the general progress made in preparing the plans. It is understood that as regards the new Cantonment the project estimate is being prepared and that building operations will begin in October. The lines for Indian Infantary will probably first be taken in hand, as it is desired to secure the evacuation of the unhealthy barracks in Daryaganj as soon as possible, for the troops always have to pay toll to malaria during the fever season. The Cavalry lines to the north-west of the Ridge are also in bad repair, and it is not considered advisable to spend much money upon them in view of the transfer of troops to the new Cantonment within the next two years. The Military Works Department will undertake the building of British barracks and Indian lines at tha same time, but new roads are to be made to give communications into the Cantonment area to the west of the southern ridge.

BURNT WHEN ASLEEP.

Three persons named Shantibai, a woman aged 26, Krishna Shripati a boy aged eighteen, and a girl named Godabai were yesterday removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for the treatment of burns on their bodies. It appears they were sleeping in their house at Oomercarry Lane when they awakened by the burns caused by flames from their bedding. They were rescued by some people who arrived on hearing their cries. It appears they had kept a kerosine oil bottle on a shelf on the wall and it was found lying on the floor, upset presumably by a rat jumping over it. A small lamp was burning in the room and it must have set the oil aflame causing the bedding to catch fire. The woman Shantibhai had her legs and left arm burnt, the boy Krishna received burns on the back and the girl was burnt on her sides, head, arms and legs.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

LIBRARIANS' CLUB.

A meeting of the Librarians of the Travelling Libraries started by the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on last Sunday in the Servants of India Society's New Home, at Girgaum, at which more than 70 Librarians—Deccani and Gujarathi—were present. Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, one of the Secretaries of the League, placed before the meeting an account of the work done during one year's existence of the Travelling Libraries. He said that they had now in all 5,000 books (2,900 Marathi, and 2,100 Gujarathi) divided into 85 sets or Libraries, out of which 48 are of Marathi books, and 37 of Gujarathi books. During the whole year 2000 books were obtained as presents, and 3,000 books were purchased out of the donation of Rs.3,000 given by Shet Damodardas Goverdandas Sukhadwala. Fifteen Libraries were with the Depressed Class people, 12 with the ladies, 6 in the Hospitals, and the remaining 32 with the backward and middle class people. During the year 2,765 readers (1,462 Deccani and 1,303 Gujarati) read 10,209 books (6,210 Marathi, and 3,999 Gujarathi), 454 ladies (180 Deccani, and 274 Gujarathi) read 1,425 books (698 Marathi, and 727 Gujarathi) 663 Depressed Class readers read 1,900 books. In all 104 Library Centres were opened, out of which 19 had to be closed for various reasons; out of 88 centres, for which statistics are available, 63 Centres have used one Library or set of books each, 15 have used two each, 8 have used three each, and 2 have used four each. 33 Centres took a fresh set in two months on an average, 22 in three months, 27 in four months, 3 in six months, 3 in seven months, and 2 in eight months. One Library was read out after only one month's use. During the year under report 105 books were lost at different centres.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE.

For the use of the illiterate 131 readings were given at 20 Centres, and the total attendance at them was 2,553. Lantern lectures were given at 33 Library Centres with an average attendance of over 150 at each of them ; 6,000 quinine pills of two grains each were also distributed through the Librarians.

After reading the report of the work, Mr. N. M. Joshi requested the Librarians and other volunteers present to try to secure books and donations for the Libraries from their friends to make an effort to make the libraries more popular among the class people for whom they were intended by persuading them to read books from the Libraries to take particular care not to lose any books, and to popularise in their locality the other social work of the League, such as the distribution of quinine Lantern lectures, the readings of books for the illiterate, and the distribution of leaflets on Sanitation and Hygiene.

Mr. J. M. Thakore explained the purport of the report in Gujarathi after which a discussion followed in which several Librarians took part. Mr. Khanderao Kalekar suggested that there should be a Committee to select books for different sets, that books should not be given to persons leaving beyond a certain distance from the library centres so that the recovery of books should be easy, and that the League should arrange to keep with the Librarians a Cholera mixture besides quinine. As regards the last point Mr. Joshi replied that the League did not consider it to be safe to give Cholera mixture to volunteers before they were properly trained in its use by a good Doctor. He said that, if a sufficient number of volunteers would come forward, he would request a competant Doctor to open a class for them to teach the use of a few common and harmless medicines. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Secretaries of the League.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

The directors' Report reads as follows:—The directors beg to submit the 37th statement of assets and liabilities and of the profit and loss account of the bank for the half-year ending 30th June 1913. Accounts have been thoroughly audited by Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons, and Professor Devi Dyal, B. A., of Lahore, and their certificate is annexed.

The net profit of the bank after defraying all expenses and paying interest to depositors, is Rs. 1,74,845-12-3, being more than 35 per cent. per annum on the bank's paid up capital. To this may be added Rs 17,459-9-10 brought forward from last half-year making a total of Rs. 1,92,305-6-1 which the directors propose to dispose of as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P
Towards ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 11 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital free of income-tax	53,649	1	11
To place to reserve fund (which will now stand at Rs. 10,00,000)	75,000	0	0
To place to contingent fund	25,000	0	0
To carry forward to next account	38,656	4	2
Total ..	1,92,305	6	1

The directors filled up the vacancy caused by the retirement of R. B. Sukh Dyal by the appointment of Dr. Gokul Chand, M.A., Ph.D.

The working capital of the bank, which has risen from 186 lacs to about 2 crores during the last six months, is continuing to increase and the general business is expanding in a most satisfactory manner. The directors, therefore, take this opportunity of offering their best thanks to their well-wishers and sympathisers who have kindly assisted the bank and patronised it with their continued confidence in its working, and to the members of the staff for their hard and honest work.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM SUGARCANE.

The preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Assam, 1913-14, reads. :—

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under sugarcane in Assam represents some 1·6 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.] Heavy rain at the time of planting restricted the area put under cane in Cachar, Kamrup and Darrang ; elsewhere the weather is reported as favourable for the growth of the crop. The area planted this year is estimated at 40,200 acres against 38,200 acres in last year. Decreases occurred in Cachar and Kamrup, but there are small increases in the eastern districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. The probable outturn is calculated to be 95 per cent. of the normal or 7 per cent, below that estimated last year.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"PAM'S" LITTLE JOKE.

Dr Butler, the Master of Trinity, who was entertained by the Harrow Association, told an interesting story of Palmerston. He remembered he said one speech-day when Palmerston went. It rained the whole day. Palmerston galloped down from Cambridge House. He came and sat two hours in his wet clothes listening to the speeches. He went out at the end not a bit abashed in spirit, and stood with the Governors and a number of the boys, and began to speak—"Dr. Butler." He was corrected, and told it was "Mr." Butler. "I beg pardon" he said, "Mr. Butler, no man should be doctored against his will."

Another story was to illustrate the fact that sometimes logic was overcome by personal feeling. He remembered many years ago meeting a little boy riding on his pony. He said to him I suppose you always wish the best side to win. I believe we are going to play Eton; do you wish them to win? "No, certainly not," was the answer.

"MY UNCLE THE MAYOR."

At the works of one of the firms, which were to be honoured by a Royal visit (says the "Manchester Guardian" the order was sent round that every possessor of a medal among the employees should wear his ornament on this great occasion. A dress-rehearsal was held to see that every man had his "buttons" on.

The manager, noticing one man without the medal he undoubtedly possessed, said sharply, "You know the orders, my man. Where's your medal ?"

"The blessed mayor's got it," was the prompt and convincing reply. The mayor, it should be added, is also the leading pawnbroker in that town.

CHRISTIANITY 500 B. C. !

The report of the examiners of candidates for Surrey junior scholar-ships, which was presented at a recent meeting of the Surrey Education Committee contains some amusing "howlers" extracted from the examination papers. Among them were the following:—

The Thames starts from London and goes into the Bristol Channel, where it ends.

William of Orange "came to England and invented the National Debt in 1216."

Australia was "discovered by Columbus," was won by Raleigh and by Livingstone, and was "taken in the Boer War under the English General Blucher."

The British Possessions in South Africa were won by Raleigh, and by "Wellington or Washington," and were described as beautiful things, museums, jewellery, etc.

"The Merchant of Venice" was written in 1006 by Bunyan in the 13th Century, and by Dickens in the 16th Century.

"Westward Ho" was written by John Bunyan in 1490.

Ulster was placed in India and Finland—"an island"—in the north of Canada.

Waterloo was said to have been "won by Raleigh," also by "Nelson in the 16th Century," and was described as "an English victory over Napoleon in 1415."

In history at least eight candidates wrote that Augustine introduced Christianity into England at times varying between 500 B.C, and 25 B.C.; another said that he "brought Christianity from America in the twelfth century."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st July, 1913.

597. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

598. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

599. Machine Gun. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "A" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 5th Prox. at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

600. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 4th Prox. and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 6th Prox. at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

601. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road every Fridays at 3-30 p.m.

602. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

603. Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major H J P Browne G S O Bombay Brigade will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the B V A Lecture Room at 6-30 p. m.

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round :—

"E" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles—A Bye.

"G" Company R G A V "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

"E" Company Bombay Vol Rifles V "D" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James,

Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st July 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

1. A Competition will be held at Colaba on the British Infantry Range a 4 p. m. on Saturday next the 2nd Proximo.

At the Shoot held on Saturday the 26th Instant Spoons were won by Sergeant F C Annesley and Trooper F G Stewart.

2. There will be the usual Town Hall Drill on Tuesday evening next the 5th Proximo from 6 p. m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

Hidden Treasure
SCHEME

RESULT TO DATE :—DEAD HEAT

BOMBAY 5 LUCKY FINDERS. MADRAS 5 LUCKY FINDERS.

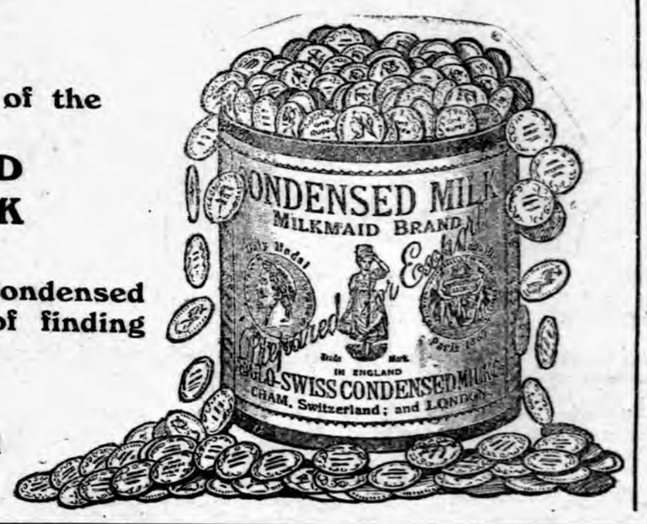
Return Your Voucher at once, & Vote for "MILKMAID"
The Tenth lucky finder of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS
Value Rs. 100
IS
R. C. MAHOMED GAZNI,
KUTTUR, Tanjore District.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

TEN MORE

to be found;
They are concealed in Ten of the tins of
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
that are now in Circulation.
If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk, you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.
The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.
Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



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NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

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Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss : Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

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BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

Rs. 15

will buy one of our Nickel Silver
"RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCHES.

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Made in 2 sizes, 16" and 18" size.

NICKEL SILVER ... ... **Rs. 15**
FINE SILVER ... ... ,, **22**

WEST END WATCH Co.,
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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GERMAN SEA POWER.

The rise of the maritime power of Germany has not produced anything like the quantity of literature that might have been expected from the importance of the subject. "German Sea Power" by Messrs. Hurd and Castle, just issued, is only the second recent book on the German navy published in England, and while its construction is similar to that of its predecessor ("The Admiralty of the Atlantic") it is at once more exhaustive and less critical. Indeed, the element of criticism is almost wholly lacking, the authors having contented themselves with giving a plain, unvarnished story of the history of German sea power from the days of the Hanseatic League down to the Navy Amendment Act of 1912, followed by an exhaustive analysis of the present economic position and tendencies of the German Empire.

One frequently hears the opinion expressed in this country that Germany will not for long be able to stand the financial strain imposed by the upkeep of her enormous army, on the one hand, and of the second largest fleet in the world on the other. It is, therefore, interesting to note that while Mr. Hurd and Mr. Castle declare that German naval policy has outrun her economic development—a reference, of course, to the extent to which the fleet has been built on loans—they also express the opinion that, "assuming her present economic tendencies to remain unchecked, there can be little doubt as to her ability to continue her recent policy of naval expansion." The population of Germany is growing much more rapidly than that of Great Britain, and there is no reason to believe her natural resources to be inferior. Such financial stress as is felt in Germany, is largely due to the efforts now being made to transfer the upkeep of the navy from loans to revenue, which tends to throw upon the present the accumulated burdens of past years. Even so, however, figures given here show that the naval and military expenditure per head of population in 1912, was 18. 8 marks in Great Britain, and only 21 17 marks in Germany.

THE WORK OF TWO MEN.

The German navy of to-day, and that which is being provided for the future, is rightly described as the work of two men—the Kaiser and Admiral von Tirpitz; and it may justly be doubted whether the Emperor himself could have succeeded in his self-appointed task had he not had the good fortune 16 years ago to place the direction of naval affairs into the hands of that brilliant combination of sailor statesman and politician to whose genius the German navy of to-day is so striking a monument. In 1897, Admiral Hollmann, his predecessor, had failed to induce the Reichstag to accept a Bill providing for ten ironclads and twelve gunboats. Von Tirpitz, however, brought new methods to bear.

He devoted himself to the education of the people by means of an elaborate Press Bureau, and was soon the undisputed master of German naval policy. He met opposition in the Reichstag with a smiling reasonableness, and set himself to win the support of opponents by good-tempered argument. In the year after Admiral von Tirpitz went to the Marine Office, a Navy Bill for more ambitious than any proposal that had been put forward by Admiral Hollmann was accepted by the Reichstag.

This Bill of 1898, provided that by 1903, the German fleet should consist of 19 battleships, 12 armoured cruisers, and 30 small cruisers. It was superseded in 1900, by a new Act providing in 1920, for a fleet of 38 battleships, 14 armoured cruisers, 34 small cruisers, and 96 destroyers, and since then three amendments have been added, increasing the total to 61 armoured ships, 144 destroyers, and 72 submarines. When it is realised that it is only sixty years since the first navy of the Confederated German States was sold by auction, and only thirty or thereabouts since the German people ceased to regard their navy as a coast-defence accessory to the army, some idea will have been obtained of the mighty task von Tirpitz has accomplished. Under his guidance the German navy has been equipped with dockyards and other accessories in no way inferior to those of Great Britain, and he has forged the high sea fleet into a weapon which comparatively to the total strength of the navy is unequalled as an implement for the making of sudden war. He is still handicapped by the system of three years' compulsory service by which the fleet is principally manned.

HORRORS OF NAVAL ACTION.

Familiarity breeds contempt forthe terrors of the sea and for the horrors of a naval action, and it is reasonable to expect that in the hour of trial the long-service men of the British Navy will exhibit a moral standard, when projectiles are falling fast and thick far higher than that of the conscript. A modern Dreadnought is intended to fire its guns in broadsides, not in succession, and when it is borne in mind that at one discharge these guns will deliver on an enemy's ship, if they are fired accurately, between five and six tons of metal it will be realised that at such a moment the calibre of men will count more than the calibre of guns.

The interest of the work might have been increased had it included an account of the German navy of to-day, and some means by which its progress could have been measured on a comparative basis. Probably these things were deliberately omitted in order that controversial matter might be avoided; but if that is the reason it was surely an error of judgment to declare that the navy of Germany has outstripped her maritime requirements. As a sober account of the rise of that nation at sea, the work of Mr. Hurd and Mr. Castle is, however, unique; and even if it does not reconcile Englishmen to the proximity of such a formidable navy, the material expression of a policy which, whether it be pacific or not, they cannot reasonably be expected to like, it will at least enable them to appreciate the almost superhuman efforts that have been necessary to bring it successfully into being.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 29th July to 6 p.m. on the 30th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	7	4
Total mortality from all causes	57	

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years,

NOTES FROM THE MAIL

GIFT FROM THE KING.

His Majesty has made a gift to the Welsh National Museum of a fine mounted specimen of a tiger. The animal was shot by King George during his visit to India two years ago.

ALBERT—NOT ALICE.

A Willesden schoolboy has been compelled to make a declaration before a magistrate that he is of the male sex, so as to obtain a certificate to leave school.

By a mistake he was registered as "Alice" instead of "Albert."

A CHILD'S PHILOSOPHY.

Lady Edward Churchill, addressing a meeting at Willesden, said she had been reading some essays by school children on docking horses' tails. One child wrote: "It is wrong to dock horses' tails, for the Bible tells us that what God hath joined together let no man cut asunder."

£26,000 FOR A HOUSEKEEPER.

Mr. Evan Abraham Morgan, of Addison-road, Hove, physician, left estate of the gross value of £26,257, of which the net personality has been sworn at £26,226. He bequeathed all his property to Elizabeth Lake Richings, "she having served me honestly and faithfully for about twenty years as a domestic and housekeeker, only taking about, eight days' holiday during that time."

POET LAUREATE'S 'PREAMBLE.'

At a meeting of the Freshwater (I.W.) Parish Council, a member pointed out two very amusing errors in the letterpress of a new guide to the district. The book states that the charming scenery in the neighbourhood was "unexceptional," and, referring to the well-known rustic bridge over Tennyson's-lane, Freshwater, remarks that the late Poet Laureate (Lord Tennyson) used to "preamble" over it every morning, whilst in residence at Farringford, close by.

WORKMAN'S FIND OF OLD COINS.

A workman who was laying pipes for the construction of an aqueduct at Imola, in the province of Bologna, near Rome, discovered a small pot containing 545 Roman silver coins, dating from about 100 years B. C. The workman tried to secure the pot and the coins, but was arrested. The authorities have handed the coins to a local museum.

WELL-KNOWN ACTOR'S DEATH.

The death took place in New York in mail week of Mr. Aubrey Boucicault, younger brother of Mr Dion Boucicault. The deceased, who made his debut in London, at Toole's Theatre in 1888, in the "Don," was very well known throughout the United States, where he played more often than in England.

GERMAN PRINCE'S VISIT.

The newspapers state that Prince Joachim the Emperor's youngest son, will visit England incognito in August. The Prince's itinerary will include London, Edinburgh, the Highlands, and the Isle of Wight. His Royal Highness will not visit the Court.

Prince and Princess August Wilhelm will also spend some time in England at an early date.

TOBACCO SMUGGLER.

A man, Paul Dauby, has been arrested at the Gare du Nord, Paris, on suspicion of being concerned in the smuggling of tobacco. When his trunks were examined, they were found to contain 45,000 cigarettes, 7,000 cigars, with a quantity of tobacco in bulk and some lace. He had been engaged in smuggling tobacco for some time.

LONDON BROTHERHOODS.

The annual report of the London Federation of Brotherhoods for 1912-13, shows a membership of close on 56,000, this total including about 10,000 women connected with the sisterhoods which are rapidly springing up as a natural complement to the men's meetings, out of which the Brotherhood movement is formed. Two interesting developments of the movement are the institutes which are gradually being established by Brotherhoods in London and elsewhere in order to provide a common meeting-ground for members during the week; and the fund raised to support invalid members at convalescent homes or supply them with surgical appliances. In the last fifteen months 142 members have been so assisted.

BISHOP'S 5,000 MILE JOURNEY.

Some particulars of an interesting journey just completed by Bishop Bury, Bishop of North and Central Europe, have been received by Reuter. The bishop has arrived it St. Petersburg en route to London, after a Siberian mining camp mission involving 5,200 miles of travel During his journey Bishop Bury reached the Abbazar Copper Field near Taskhend. Leaving the Orenburg Tashkend Railway. the bishop then travelled by motor-car across the Kirghiz steppes. He travelled by night both on the outward and homeward journey to the Tjeskesghan Mine, making a record trip. Afterwards the bishop called at Kyshtim. He speaks in glowing terms of the fine character of the English people he met on the mines.

A FIGHT AT SEA.

In mail week a boatload of Mumbles police proceeded a mile out to sea to deal with a mutiny on board the s.s. Fulgent, outward bound with coal from Port Talbot to Zeebrugge, Belgium. The crew was a mixed one, and included a number of West Indian negroes. These men, it seems, refused work, and the ship was soon in a state of uproar; the disturbance developed into a fight, and knives were used. The captain, who rushed down among the men, received a nasty cut on the right hand, but he managed to quell the mutineers, and had them put in irons. The Swansea pilot cutter Beaufort was signalled, and the put back, and telephoned for the police. The men in irons were afterwards released, the captain believing he could manage the crew for the rest of the passage. The police withdrew and the mutineers will be dealt with at Zeebrugge.

TAXI-DRIVER'S HONESTY.

A story is told in Paris of the honesty of a taxi driver, who finding a bag in his cab containing £6,000 worth of jewels and £200 worth of securities, placed his find in the hands of the police. The merchant and his family went to the Gare d'Orsay to take the train for Bordeaux. As the luggage was being registered, M. Sarroa noticed that the handbag was not with the other packages. A porter ran to find the cab, but it had already gone. The distracted merchant went to the Prefecture of Police and gave notice of his loss. Then he sat down to wait for news. The identity of the cabman was known, but he could not be found. In the evening he drove into the garage, and handed the bag to the authorities. It was then returned to the delighted owner, who rewarded the honest finder with £12 and left the police £8 for their trouble.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The manœuvre scheme of real invasion is by far the most important that has been devised for many years, and is bound to attract widespread interest, and yet, so far as the authorities are concerned, the operations have been governed by the policy of secrecy which has characterised the annual manœuvres since 1906. A golden opportunity, on the other hand, presented itself, for the authorities to take their courage in both hands by attaching newspaper correspondents to the opposing fleets and thus enabling the nation which pays for the upkeep of the country's defence to be supplied with unadulterated accounts of the most important manœuvre scheme that could be placed upon the naval chess board for solution.

SUPERNUMERARY FLAG OFFICER.

For the first time probably on record a captain has been promoted to flag rank without the accompanying notification of an admiral's retirement having created a vacancy. In these circumstances the recent promotion of Capt. C. J. Eyres to rear-admiral has caused a good deal of comment. The explanation, however, is very simple. Under an Order in Council sanction in February, 1912, officers lent to the Dominions are regarded as supernumeraries on the active list, and this decision took effect for the first time in the case of a flag officer when Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey hoisted his flag in H. M. A. S. Australia on June 23rd as Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Australian Navy, thereby creating a vacancy in the establishment of rear-admirals, which was filled by the promotion of Capt. Eyres. Apropos of the loan of British officers for service in Dominion navies, the active list includes the names of six captains and two commanders employed under the Commonwealth Government alone, in addition to one commander lent to the Canadian Government, and various lieutenants, warrant officers, and ratings whose services have been placed at the disposal of new navies in order that they may have the assistance of selected officers and men with the professional experience and training acquired in the world's finest maritime school—the British Fleet.

HIGH-ANGLE FIRE AGAINST WARSHIPS.

The use of mortars and high angle-fire is once again engaging the attention of Naval officers, who have read of the proposals recently put forward by a German Admiral respecting the use which could be made of these weapons against modern ships. While it is generally acknowledged that a great deal of damage could be done by a mortar constructed for present-day work, it is likewise pointed out that for long range fire, at least, the heaviest guns at present in use perform the functions of mortars to a large extent. Taking for instance the heaviest modern gun used by the British Navy, we find that the latest 13.5-in. guns fire a projectile weighing 1,400lb. At extreme ranges gravity demands that this huge shot should be sent hurtling through the air during the larger part of its journey at an elevation several hundred feet above the mark it is aimed at. When approaching the target fired at the shot comes tumbling down a steep declivity, as if being delivered from the clouds, and strikes the ship with tremendous force. In fact, the firing at extreme ranges from these guns provides a plunging fire nearly equal to that produced by mortar fire at short or medium ranges, so far as inflicting damage on an enemy's hull and decks is concerned. At short ranges, however, the trajectory of a 13.5-in. projectile is so flat that there is no plunging effect whatever when the shot hits the mark, and mortar fire would undoubtedly be useful against warships from forts, etc., at short and moderate ranges.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT MARCHES.

It has been suggested that the battalion marches which were carried out in many regimental districts just after the South African War should be revived, with a view to giving a fillip to recruiting, which is just now showing signs of depreciation so far as the Regular Forces are concerned. If the War Office authorities favourably consider the proposal it is hoped that the tours will be a little more carefully planned than they were in 1902-3. In sending battalions through their regimental districts for the purpose of fostering and reviving the county or territorial spirit, there is much to be thought of besides the camping, ration and transport arrangements. As the units selected would be marching through their recruiting area with a view to showing the populace, and particularly the younger men, what life in their county battalion is like, and to allow of the rank and file fraternising with the people, satisfactory results cannot be obtained if the custom of 1902-3 is followed of only allowing one or at the most a two nights' halt at each town or hamlet selected as a camping place. Much better recruiting is likely to follow if the regiments are encamped in a central and easily accessible town and their presence there well advertised arrangements being entered into for local excursions to be run by the railway companies, etc., so that the populace may have facilities for getting in to view their county regiment on tour.

ARMY COUNCIL AND MOTOR INDUSTRIES.

The remarks recently made by "The Commercial Motor" in connection with the subsidisation proposals of the Army Council are very interesting, but there is a tendency in the articles to wander away from the real point at issue, namely standardisation, which the Army Council are advised, and very properly so, to insist upon up to a certain point. Comparison with the schemes in vogue on the Continent are very apt to be misleading, and our contemporary, whilst adducing much useful information in propounding the difference between the regulations and subsidy allowances of the two countries—France and England—should nevertheless bear in mind that the requirements of the British War Office are infinitely different to those of a large continental army, raised and maintained chiefly for operations in its homeland. What the Army Council have to consider is the entire working of their transport services at home and abroad in peace and war, and especially in such places as the hinterland of the Soudan, and the many similar places where at any time punitive expeditions may become necessary, and where it would mean disaster if a conglomeration of subsidised vehicles for transport work were in use with no interchangeable parts or reserve supplies of such forthcoming. Our requirements are small in transport compared with those of the French Army, hence that necessity for the Army Council's determination to insist on closer adherence to standardisation.

LARGER MERCHANT CRUISERS.

A feature of our present activity in ship building yards throughout the United Kingdom is not only the number of keels laid down, but the large percentage of larger ships that are under construction. The actual advance in tonnage in the largest leviathans is not what it was a few years back, when a leap up of from 5,000 to 10,000 tons was occasionally met with. At the moment Germany holds the record in tonnage of a single ship by a small margin over our latest Cunarders and White Star vessels; but of the 2,000,000 tons of mercantile shipping under construction in this country at the beginning of this year, there was a marked advantage in the size of those for the British flag as compared with previous years. This increase in tonnage will presently give Great Britain a fleet of armed merchantmen which no single nation, nor any conceivable combination of nations, will be able to equal, if, as will probably be the case, their owners arrange with the Admiralty for their fine ships to be fitted with an armament for their own protection against armed merchant ships belonging to foreign nations. The British yards built about 60 per cent. of last year's world output in new ships, from largest to smallest, but if seagoing ships of only 3,000 tons gross and above be counted, then our percentage was over 71; which indicates that most of the world's largest and best ships are built by British builders.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOTES FROM PARIS. July 10, 1913.

The Grand Semaine is over, and Paris is settling down to her "summer session." The last days of the Paris racing season were very gay, the weather, after all, behaving beautifully, and the "Drags" meet at Auteuil was certainly a climax of smartness and brilliance. The loveliest and most ethereal frocks were worn, black with an over-frock of white face, chiffon, net, or pleated tulle, establishing itself as the most supremely chic garden party and afternoon frock. The next best variation on this note was white, with a tunic or coatee of some pale-coloured chiffon, heavily worked in silk, or trimmed with tinted lace. These little over-garments might be called tunics, Russian blouses, or over-dresses with equal correctness. Over the white dresses I noticed them in palest amber, absinthe, bronze, a very soft and dull blue, and, of course, in finest black lace. Almost all the lighter dresses were worn with a black tulle hat, which had a transparent crown, showing the hair shining beneath it, or a crown of black velvet, which is a very sudden craze of the moment, and a black sunshade of chiffon or tulle. Many of them had trimmings of feathers, softest marabout, or fluffy ostrich tips bordering them, and hanging like a fringe quite six inches below the edge; others had a broad band of black satin as border.

"COULEUR POINCARE."

Longchamp, for the Grand Prix, was a more sedate meeting from the clothes point of view, a moire, coat and skirt, with a lace or chiffon blouse, and a tulle or lace hat, being the most popular toilette. And what a Longchamp we had this year! Never has there been such a crowded attendance; never such a gate, never more amusing and interesting racing! Mme. Poincare looked charming in a lovely dress of white lace, with one of the new black and white chiffon mantles, and a large black and white hat with an enormous paradise plume. The charming wife of the President has invented a new colour—a strange and very attractive shade of brown, which has a certain pinky shade in it, and which is called the "couleur Poincare"; it will be very greatly seen, and will, it is said, become as popular as the celebrated "puce" of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette.

UNTIL NEXT SEASON.

At Bagatelle there was a great attendance for the last occasion of the season, although the sky was grey and the weather dull and chilly. An amusing little dog show, where some really very fine animals were to be seen, was going on, and the little French bulls and griffons, and a larger number of Chinese dogs than I have ever seen before in French, were all talking together at the top of their voices! Later there was some particularly interesting Tango dancing, and everybody was so sorry to see the last of these charming reunions and to know that it was "good-bye" till next season.

A ROMANTIC ATMOSPHERE.

Those of us left in Paris for a few weeks still before we make our "villagiatura" will take the opportunity of motoring out to spend a day in the Fontainebleau forest or in one of the delightful country places round Paris. A particularly charming trip is to the New Trianon Palace Hotel at Versailles, which is quite one of the new style hotels, looking something like an old French chateau in the provinces, and furnished more like an old country house than a hotel. There always is a magic atmosphere, heavily charged with romance and sentiment, about Versailles; it seems haunted by ghosts of the Louis' Courts, and one peoples the avenues and the lawns with beautiful ladies and gallant gentlemen in their wonderful and extravagant clothes playing at the Bal Champetre on the terraces of clipped box and yew, or the Fetes Venitiennes by the side of the "Grandes Eaux." Just as contrast fascinated the poor Queen when she played at being a shepherdess in the farm attached to her wonderful palace at Versailles, so it appeals to us of the present century, and it is delightful to go down to the luxurious Trianon Palace Hotel and play at the simple life in the country. For, in spite of the luxury, one "can" live a simple country life there, for Versailles is, par excellence, a place in which to laze, and dream and rest nowadays.

FAMOUS FOR CELAIN.

Another very nice little trip is to the Sevres factory of porcelain; this is a pleasant walk from St. Cloud, under an avenue of trees by the riverside. One can see the National Collection of the famous porcelain, and also go over the actual factory where it is being made and see the whole process. For those who like water scenery it is charming to lunch at the Pavilon Bleu at St. Cloud, right on the river and looking across to the Bois. The terraced gardens at the back are charming, and the arrangement of clipped trees and avenues, stretching up the hillside to the house, make very pleasant walks and resting places for a hot summer afternoon.

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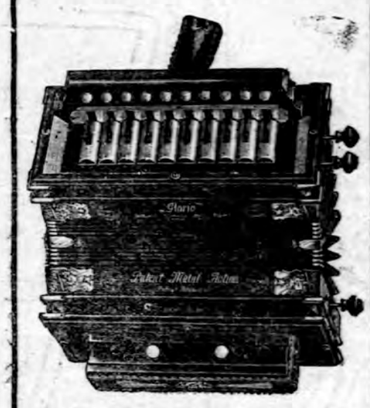
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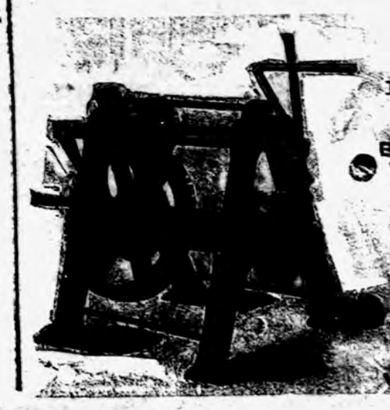
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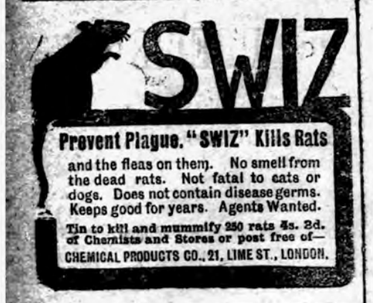

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